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FOUND WORLD PEACE FAVORED ABROAD, SAYS COMMERCE TOURIST

John Nolen, First of Boston
Party to Return, Says De-
sire for International Arbi-
tration Found Everywhere

AIMS ACCOMPLISHED

Other Members Who Went
on the Trip Arrive in New
York and Are Expected
Here This Evening

"A strong peace sentiment was found by the members of the Boston Chamber of Commerce party in the business circles in every city they visited, whether in France, Germany or England," said John Nolen, the Cambridge landscape architect, who is one of the first to arrive in this city.

The rest of the commerce tourists landed in New York from the Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse at 12:30 today. They are expected to arrive in Boston on the Merchants limited late tonight.

Howard H. Javenport, a member of the Boston Chamber of Commerce committee on the international congress of chambers of commerce, and of the committee which organized the European tour, was the representative of the chamber to welcome the party on its arrival today. He conveyed a number of messages from the chamber and from friends.

"At the big Fourth of July dinner in Paris, which is the principal American official of the former today. It is believed that the stockholders' meeting scheduled for Thursday will result in practically unanimous ratification of the merger bill as passed by the Legislature.

BOSTON ELEVATED PROXIES SAID TO FAVOR MERGER

Of the Boston Elevated proxies sent in a large majority are in favor of the consolidation of the Boston Elevated and the West End corporations, according to an official of the former today. It is believed that the stockholders' meeting scheduled for Thursday will result in practically unanimous ratification of the merger bill as passed by the Legislature.

An official of one of Boston's largest financial institutions today said that the whole trend of the situation seems to be towards the acceptance by the stockholders of both corporations of the provisions of the act. Public opinion, the activity of the boards of directors and of the financial institutions, and the likelihood of a special session of the Legislature with probable results less favorable to the West End stockholders than the present proposition, are all exerting a pressure upon those in opposition.

PREDICT DEMOCRATIC SPLIT IN NEXT SESSION

The Christian Science Monitor asked for a forecast of the political situation in Congress and received the following, which should be looked upon as an unbiased view from one who has had exceptional opportunities to analyze conditions as they existed in the closing days of the extra session.

(By W. W. JERMANE)

WASHINGTON—Many public men believe that the Democratic party in the House of Representatives is apparently on the verge of dissensions which will prevent it from performing any work of permanent value next winter, and bring it down to the presidential campaign in

Wells Memorial Institute
Secretary for Five Years
Given Worcester Position



ROBERT L. MOORE

BOSTON MAN CHOSEN FOR THE WORCESTER Y. M. C. A. DIRECTOR

Robert L. Moore of Boston, for five years secretary of the Wells Memorial Institute, has been engaged as educational director of the Worcester Y. M. C. A., and expects to begin his duties Sept. 15.

Mr. Moore goes to Worcester highly recommended by the officials of the Wells Institute, as well as other influential Christian workers in Boston and suburbs. Fred L. Willis, general secretary of the Worcester Y. M. C. A., who secured the services of Mr. Moore, says:

"His work at the Wells Institute is right in line with the work that we want him to do in Worcester, and I am sure that he will be a great addition to our organization."

JAPAN CABINET ABOUT TO RESIGN

TOKIO—The cabinet has decided to resign on Aug. 25 according to an extra issued today by the Japanese journal the Asahi. The reason given is that Premier Katsura has carried out his entire domestic and foreign political program with the exception of the proposed increase in the strength in the army and navy.

The paper declares that the emperor will appoint Marquis Saionji premier, and that the Seiyukai party will organize the new cabinet.

BEATTY, CHAMPION PASSENGER-CARRYING FLIER, ENTERS MEET

Management of Harvard-
Boston Contests Accepts
Offer of Airman Who
Broke Record at Chicago

GRAHAME - WHITE

English Aviator's Machines,
Including Nieuport Racer,
Will Probably Be Ready
for Trial Tomorrow

George W. Beatty, who did some good flying at the Chicago aviation meet last week, telegraphed to the Harvard-Boston management today his intention to enter with a Wright biplane at the meet that opens Saturday at Atlantic. His entry was promptly accepted.

Beatty established a new world's record for duration while carrying a passenger, staying in the air 3h. 42m. 22.1-5s. The new entrant has doubtless been attracted by the passenger-carrying contests of the Harvard-Boston meet. There will be speed contests with passenger, duration competitions with passenger, and probably an altitude contest with passenger. Beatty carried a passenger to an altitude of more than 3000 feet at the Chicago meet.

Claude Grahame-White wired the management from New York today that he would arrive in Boston by train at 10 o'clock tonight.

Grahame-White has engaged rooms at the Hotel Vendome. His machines, including a racing Nieuport monoplane, will arrive late this afternoon and should be in the Grahame-White hangar on the aviation field tonight. His mechanics already have arrived, and await the arrival of the machines at the field. It is expected that the English aviator will visit the field and inspect his machines tomorrow morning.

Tom Sopwith, the other representative of Great Britain, will arrive in Boston Thursday morning with a Blériot monoplane and a Wright biplane. Arthur B. Stone, who figured prominently in the Chicago meet, telegraphed today that he had left Chicago for the Harvard-Boston meet, with three Queen monoplanes.

James V. Martin, with his Farman biplane, will be on the field Friday morning, he announced in a telegram received at headquarters today.

No word has been received here of the

ATWOOD ATTEMPTS A FLIGHT TO ALBANY BUT WIND PREVENTS

BELLE ISLE, N. Y.—Wind conditions prevented Aviator Harry N. Atwood from taking off early start on his flight from this village to Albany today.

After going carefully over the machine and finding it standing up nicely, Atwood essayed to make a start, only to find that the east wind was too strong. He then announced that he would wait until conditions improve, which may be until evening.

His route today is Syracuse five miles, Utica 58 miles, Schenectady 136 miles and Albany 163 miles. Atwood has only 294 miles of his total journey to cover, having put 975 miles between himself and St. Louis. He is confident that tomorrow will find him in the metropolis. Granted favorable flying conditions, he hopes to make a record from Albany to New York and one that will stand for a long time.

He expects to follow the Hudson river

FLAG WITH 48 STARS IS FLOATING TODAY OVER NEW MEXICO

SANTA FE, N. M.—Flags with 48 stars are flying today throughout New Mexico and everywhere in the territory. There is rejoicing over the signing of the joint statehood resolution by President Taft. Houses and business buildings are gaily decorated and last night a "jollification" meeting was held on the historic plaza.

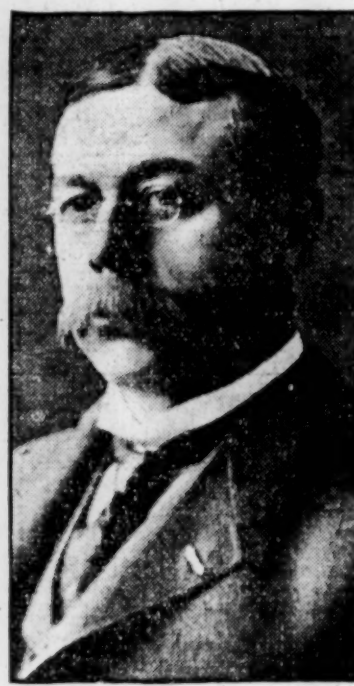
Candidates for the various state and federal offices are active today. The new state is expected to be Republican by a slight majority. The Republican candidates for the Senate are numerous, including Governor Mills, Delegate Andrews, Solomon Luna, former Delegate Capron and Charles Springer, a stockman.

Former Governor Curry is a leading

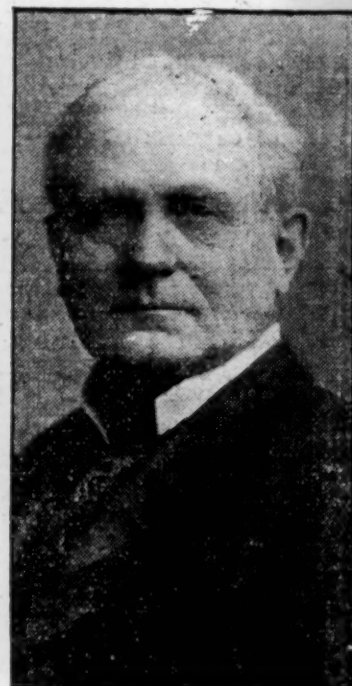
THREE PARTY LEADERS IN CONGRESS WHO SEE WORK OF SESSION IN THREE DIFFERENT WAYS



VICTOR MURDOCK
Progressive Republican representative



FRANCIS E. WARREN
Regular Republican senator



CHAMP CLARK
Speaker of the House

UNIFORM LAWS IS TOPIC FOR BOSTON CONFERENCE

Discussion of a uniform workmen's compensation act and a child labor law are to be among the important features of the twenty-first conference of commissioners on uniform state laws, appointed by governors of states, to be held in Boston, at the Hotel Vendome, Aug. 23-28 inclusive. The conference is a forerunner of the twenty-fourth annual meeting of the American Bar Association, to be held in Boston Aug. 29-31 inclusive.

Other important proposed bills to be discussed at the conference are those relating to partnership and incorporation. Recommendations made by the commissioners to the American Bar Association,

(Continued on page nine, column three)

BROOKLINE FIRE STATION ROOFS AWAIT CANOPIES

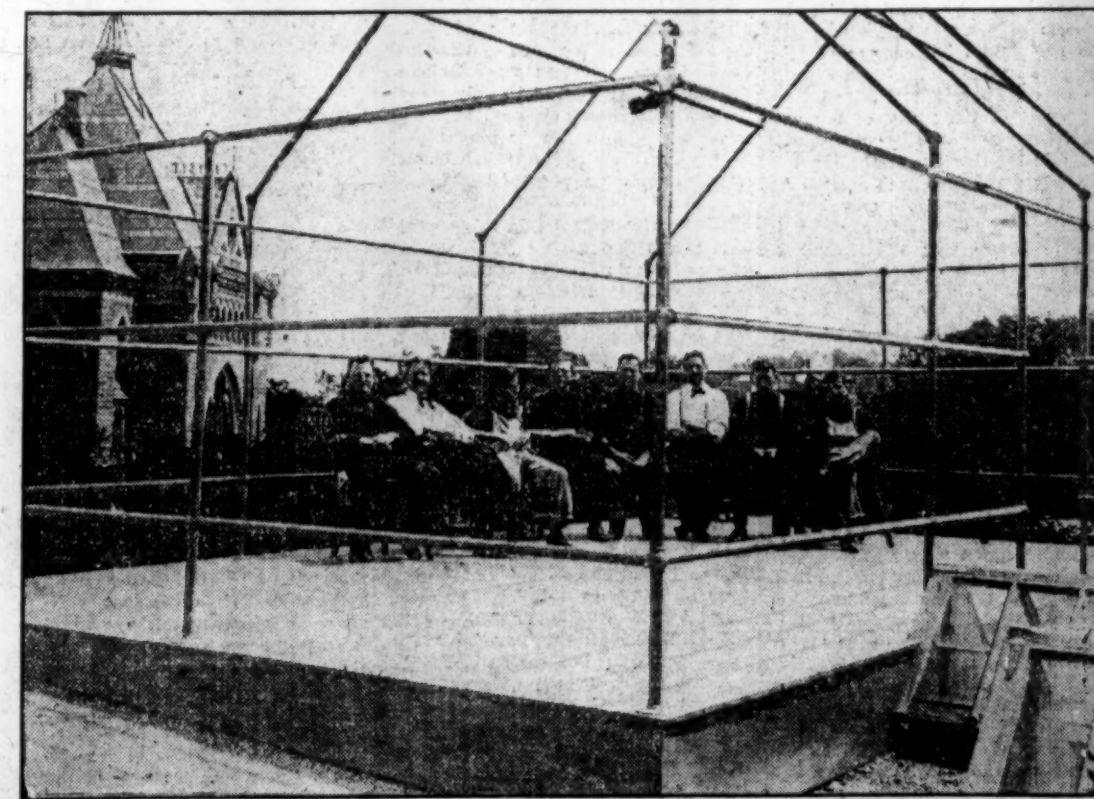
With the framework completed, the new roof gardens for Brookline firemen in stations A and B are awaiting their canopies, which are expected to arrive soon.

These two stations have hitherto had no place for the men to sit out of doors during the long waits between alarms except on the sidewalks in Village square and opposite the town hall respectively. As a result of their request for an opportunity to get out into the air during the summer months this new feature has been added to their quarters.

Selectman Cusick was designated by the board of selectmen to cooperate with W. W. Estabrook, fire commissioner, in making over the roofs of the fire stations and converting them into summer "gardens." This work has consisted chiefly in erecting an iron framework about the roofs and stretching over them a covering.

"It is just the sort of thing that has been needed in these two stations," says Mr. Estabrook. "The other five stations have yards in which the men may rest. It is a new idea in Brookline, although I understand roof gardens are found on stations in large cities."

BROOKLINE FIREMEN ENJOY ROOF GARDEN



Framework in place on top of fire house, ready for canopy to be erected for protection of men resting in the open air

BRITISH VESSEL FROM PHILIPPINES TELLS OF CEBU IMPROVEMENTS

When the British steamer Bisleigh, Capt. A. Hewardine, arrived today from Yokohama, Cebu, Manila and other far eastern ports officers told of the great building operations which are going on at the port of Cebu in the Philippine Islands.

Among the buildings which have been erected is a new custom house, which was finished July 4, and is considered one of the best custom houses in the far east, and according to the officers excels that at Manila. Formerly a small wooden shed was used in which to transact the government business.

The building is three stories high and is built entirely of concrete. On the top of the structure is a roof garden and a watch tower, the latter standing 20 feet higher than the top of the building. The steamer brought about 7500 tons of cargo, mostly sisal hemp and sugar. Only 900 tons of her cargo will be discharged here, the remainder being destined for New York.

GEORGE CLOSE WILL IS FILED

The will of George Close of Cambridge, candy manufacturer, former member of the Cambridge city council, and former president of the Cambridge Board of Trade, has been filed for probate at East Cambridge. The estate is valued at about \$100,000. This is divided equally among the six children of the testator.

MR. TAFT'S OFFICES AT BEVERLY READY

BEVERLY, Mass.—President Taft's executive offices in the Board of Trade rooms were opened today and furniture installed. The President is expected to arrive here Thursday morning and will stay until Sept. 17, when he leaves on his western trip.

VETOING COTTON BILL MR. TAFT IS CAUSTIC IN HIS LAST MESSAGE

Measure Passed Without
Knowing Facts About In-
dustries, He Tells Congress
in Final Word on Tariff

PROTECTION UPHELD

President Again Calls Atten-
tion to Fact That He Was
Elected by a Party Pledged
to High Duties

WASHINGTON—In his message vetoing the cotton bill sent to Congress this afternoon, President Taft criticized the methods of the House and Senate in adopting the measure.

He said that the bill and its amendments were passed without consideration of the facts concerning industries involved and that the amendments affecting the chemical, iron and steel schedules were not even considered in committee.

"My objection to the cotton schedule," the President says, "is that it was adopted without any investigation or information of a satisfactory character as to the effect it will have upon an industry of this country in which the capital invested amounted in 1909 to \$821,000,000, the value of the product in dollars, to \$629,000,000 and affecting at least 1,200,000 persons and involving wages amounting to \$146,000,000.

"The bill would not go into effect by

(Continued on page four, column five)

MR. WALKER TAKES HIS CAMPAIGN INTO WORCESTER COUNTY

Of the three Republican candidates for governor Speaker Joseph Walker alone will take the field today. He plans to devote his time to strengthening his hold in central Worcester county and this evening will be the guest of his campaign leaders of the county in Worcester.

The Speaker left Nantucket early today with a view to proceeding directly to Worcester. He plans to begin there a series of conferences with those who are aiding his campaign in the surrounding towns which are expected to occupy his time until evening.

Representative Norman H. White is back in Boston today, after a three days' tour through the same territory where Mr. Walker is operating. Mr. White reports steady gains in the ranks of his supporters. At no time has he had such an encouraging reception as that given him by the voters of Webster, he said.

Lieutenant-Governor Frothingham will spend the greater portion of the day at the State House on the state's business. Former Representative John P. Holmgren of Springfield was unanimously in-

(Continued on page five, column two)

DORCHESTER JUDGE APPOINTMENT GIVEN HEARING BY COUNCIL

The Governor's council, in executive session at the State House today, opened a hearing on the question of confirming the nomination of David Stoneman of Boston to be judge of the Dorchester district court. About 50 Jewish citizens of Boston were present in the office to testify if called upon.

Thirty-two appeared under summons, and were examined, one at a time. Those opposing Mr. Stoneman were heard first. Among the objectors were former District Attorney Michael J. Soghrie, Attorney Abraham C. Webber, David A. Ellis, William G. Rogers, F. A. Aldrich, Patrolman Charles F. McCaffrey, George W. Friedlander, J. Silverman, Judge Abraham K. Cohen, Henry Crowley, Miss Katherine Zeman. The last named is a stenographer.

This afternoon the council will hear Mr. Stoneman in his own defense. Mr. Stoneman said he would be able to disprove all allegations made against him. Among those expected to testify in behalf of Mr. Stoneman are Attorney James H. Vahey, former Assistant U. S. District Attorney Guy A. Ham, Edwin T. McKnight, John P. Feeney, former mayor of Woburn, Attorney William Scharton, Senator George L. Barnes, John R. McVey.

Several of those in the executive chamber reported that charges would be made to the council that Mr. Stoneman owed his nomination by the Governor to the influence of a prominent Democratic attorney, who is said to be deeply in debt to Mr. Stoneman.

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paper with you there need be no hesitancy or
doubt as to the propriety of this act.

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CENSURE VOTE DEBATE A MARK IN BRITISH HISTORY

Mr. Balfour Blames the Government for Manner in Which They Had Dealt With King's Prerogative

MR. ASQUITH'S REPLY

(Special to the Monitor)
LONDON—The second week in August will be a landmark in British history as long as records of the empire endure. Towards the end of July amendments were inserted by the House of Lords in the Parliament bill, and the bill as amended was sent to the House of Commons. Somewhat unexpectedly, early in August, the leader of the opposition announced his intention to move a vote of censure on the government, and asked a day for this purpose. This request was granted.

On Aug. 7 in a very full House, Mr. Balfour rose to move the vote of censure on the government. The motion was in the following terms: "That the advice given to his majesty by his majesty's ministers, whereby they obtained from his majesty a pledge that a sufficient number of peers would be created to pass the Parliament bill in the shape in which it left the house, is a gross violation of constitutional liberty, whereby, among other evil consequences, the people will be precluded from again pronouncing upon the policy of home rule." Mr. Balfour blamed the government for the manner in which they had dealt with the prerogative of the sovereign. He declared that by means of coercion the prerogative was to be used to carry the Parliament bill, and that it might be used to carry a home rule bill in Parliament without the people being consulted. Dealing with the question of creating peers in order to overcome opposition in the House of Lords, he pointed out that a creation of peers as a reward for services to be rendered at some future time is a new principle, hitherto it having been the custom to confer peerages as a reward for services that have been rendered.

Mr. Balfour declared that the action taken by the government was not in accordance with the constitutional precedent, nor had it historical authority behind it. At the same time when the great reform bill was passed, in 1832, the circumstances were wholly different, reform on that occasion was the sole question before the electorate, which at the general elections held in January and December, 1910, other questions complicated and confused the issue. Apart from questions of precedent it was most objectionable and unconstitutional for a minister, so long as he retains power in the House of Commons, to deal with a deadlock between the two Houses, by giving advice to the sovereign to pack the upper house with hired voters, until it became the instrument of his executive will.

The prime minister, Mr. Asquith, in his reply began by thanking the leader of the opposition for his opportune though unexpected motion, because it gave an opportunity to representatives of the government to make a clear statement of the grounds for the advice that had been tendered to the crown. He then pointed out that the only question raised by the motion was whether it was or was not the constitutional duty of ministers of the crown to advise the crown that if the House of Lords refused to give way, the prerogative of creation should be resorted to in order to carry into effect the will of the people. That advice was given when a situation had arisen from which no other constitutional outlet was possible. The prime minister stated that, at his majesty's strong desire, he was able to disclose communications which up till then had been treated as confidential.

The connection of the crown with the constitutional problem dated from April, 1910. At that time King Edward was on the throne. The veto resolutions had



(Copyright by London News Agency)
THE QUEUE WAITING FOR ADMISSION TO THE HOUSE OF COMMONS

passed the House of Commons, and the Parliament bill based upon them had been introduced. It was common knowledge that the resolutions, as carried in the House of Commons, would be rejected by the Lords. After consultation with his colleagues, the prime minister in language approved by them, and communicated to King Edward, who was abroad, used these words in the House of Commons:

"If the Lords fail to accept our policy or decline to consider it, if it is formally presented to the House, we shall feel it our duty immediately to tender advice to the crown as to the steps which will have to be taken, if that policy is to receive statutory enactment in this Parliament. What the precise terms of that advice will be, it will, of course, not be right for me to say now, but if we do not find ourselves in a position to ensure that statutory effect shall be given to that policy in this Parliament, we shall then either resign our offices or recommend a dissolution of Parliament. Let me add this, that in no case will we recommend a dissolution except under such conditions as will secure that in the new Parliament the judgment of the people, as expressed at the elections, will be carried into law."

In May, 1910, King Edward was succeeded by the present occupant of the throne. An attempt was then made by means of a conference, to arrive at a settlement by agreement. That experiment failed, in the early part of November, and all parties then reverted to the situation as it stood in April. After very careful consideration the cabinet decided to advise a dissolution of Parliament, and to take steps to carry out the pledge given by the prime minister on the fourteenth of April which has been quoted. Accordingly the advice of the cabinet to the King to dissolve Parliament was accompanied, on November 15, 1910, with the following statement:

"His majesty's ministers cannot take the responsibility of advising a dissolution unless they may understand that, in the event of the policy of the government being approved by an adequate majority in the new House of Commons, his majesty will be ready to exercise his constitutional power which may involve the prerogative of creating peers if needed to secure that effect shall be given to the desire of the government. His majesty's ministers are fully alive to the importance of keeping the name of the King out of the sphere of party and electoral controversy. They take upon themselves, as is their duty, the entire and exclusive responsibility for the policy which they will place before the electorate. His majesty will doubtless agree it would be indefensible in the interests of the state, that any communication of the intention of the crown should be made public unless, and until the actual occasion should arise."

After discussing the matter in all its bearings with the prime minister and with Lord Crew, the King felt that he had no alternative but to assent to the advice of the cabinet. Two days later, on Nov. 18, the prime minister made the following announcement in the House of Commons:

"We have advised the King, and he has accepted our advice to dissolve Parliament."

A dissolution in any case could not for more than a few weeks have been delayed. Had Mr. Asquith resigned and Mr. Balfour taken office, his government

could not have existed for any length of time, because the House would have refused to grant supply. Moreover such a course would have drawn the crown into the conflict.

After the December election, the relative strength of parties remained unaltered. It was hoped that the House of Lords would give effect to the wishes of the people, and only after they had amended the bill and frustrated that hope was his majesty asked, and consented if necessary to exercise his prerogative.

As regards precedents the case for the Parliament bill is stronger than the case for the reform bill in 1832. The Parliament bill has twice been before the electorate, in its main principles in January, in its details in December, 1910. The principle of the bill has been confirmed in three successive Houses of Commons. The prerogative of the crown has not been invoked until the bill has gone through all its stages in the House of Lords.

In the case of the reform bill of 1832 only one election was fought on the bill, and the exercise of the royal prerogative was demanded before the reform bill had even been in committee in the House of Lords. The prime minister in his peroration declared that he held his office not only by favor of the crown, but by the confidence of the people, and that he would be guilty indeed of treason if in this supreme moment of a great struggle he were to betray their trust.

The speeches throughout the debate

were of great interest. Mr. Churchill winding up the debate for the government pointed out that for the first time in its history a Liberal government is in the position in which a Conservative government always has been. After a victory at the polls it is able to fulfill its mandate without being thwarted by its opponents. On going to a division the motion was defeated by a majority of 119.

On the following day the House of Commons considered the Lords' amendments to the Parliament bill. Owing to the vote of censure debate having taken place on the previous day, the debate was languid and not very interesting. An amendment was moved from the opposition benches to the effect that the consideration of the amendments should take place "on this day three months." This was rejected by a majority of 139. By substantial majorities all vital changes contained in the Lords' amendments were rejected. An amendment was adopted to the effect that before giving the certificate that a bill was a money bill the speaker should consult with two members to be appointed at the beginning of the session from the panel of chairmen by the committee of selection. Another amendment adopted exempted from the scope of the Parliament bill any measure designed to extend the life of a Parliament beyond the limit of five years. The bill with reasons for disagreeing with the Lords' amendments was ordered to be sent to the House of Lords next day.

WHAT EDITORS ARE SAYING

THE selected editorial comments to-day deal with the issuance in the United States of the millionth patent.

BUFALO COMMERCIAL.—It is perhaps fitting that the honor of having the one millionth patent, which has been sought by many inventors but denied by the department, which resolutely refused to discriminate in any way, should go to an invention which, if proven practical, will revolutionize the automobile trade. It is for a punctureless tire.

FITCHBURG NEWS.—In this unparalleled record of human ingenuity, which no other nation is able to approach, it is interesting to note that advent to the millionth stage was led by a patent that especially concerns the welfare of automobilists, the invention of a puncture proof tire being the leader of the new lap. That is in keeping with the spirit of the age, because the horseless carriage has arisen to a commanding position in these days. The fact that Massachusetts is spending a mint of money in the construction of good roads reveals the importance which has become attached to the use of highways by speed machines.

ATLANTA CONSTITUTION.—The great and revolutionary inventions that today dominate the commercial world may be traced to the cunning... of some man living under the stars and stripes. The thought is an inspiring one.

CLEVELAND LEADER.—What a record of achievement and human progress there is in the books of the patent office! It shows the results of the inventive faculty of the most practically ingenious people on the earth during a period

of 121 years. It registers the birth of the telephone, the electric arc light, the aeroplane and hundreds of lesser but equally wonderful things which have become a part of American life.

ST. PAUL PIONEER PRESS.—A patent is a natural monopoly under our laws which guarantees to the inventor for a term of years the financial benefits of his invention, but there is a compensating benefit to the public and the consumers through the use of patents which increase production and result in labor saving. One of the chief abuses of the system, however, has been the practice of certain corporations in getting control of patents and then refusing to use them.

NEW ORLEANS TIMES-DEMOCRAT.—To the inventive genius of its sons this country owes, we dare say, a much greater part of its wonderful and wonderfully rapid industrial development than to its elaborate system of tariff laws. And while the showier, more intricate and more mysterious devices are usually ranked the greatest, the nation probably has reaped larger and more direct practical advantages from the prosaic machines which have so wonderfully stimulated and developed its agricultural industries.

WASHINGTON HERALD.—No other people on earth ever showed the inventive genius seen in the United States. The steamboat, the telegraph, the telephone, the aeroplane and other wonderful inventions are too well known to deserve comment. Thousands of labor saving devices, such as the sewing machine, cotton gin, mower and reaper,

"EXCUSE ME."

Tremont Theater, "Excuse Me," farce in three acts by Rupert Hughes; Henry W. Savage producer.
Harry Mallory.....Joseph Yanner
Jimmie Wellington.....Phil Staats
Ira Lathrop.....Scott Cooper
Rev. Walter Temple.....Charles Abbe
Roger Ashton.....Harry Kendall
Harold Wedgewood.....G. W. Day
The conductor.....Lou Hendricks
Mr. Bauman.....Phillip White
The gambler.....Alonso Price
First highwayman.....Sherman Taft
Second highwayman.....Richard Turpin
Rev. Charles Selby.....Harry Kernell
Marjorie Newton.....Geraldine O'Brien
Kathleen Llewellyn.....Marjorie Skirvin
Mrs. Walter Temple.....Lydia Dickson
Anne Gattle.....Lalvie Brownell
Mrs. Wellington.....Jacqueline Blaney
Mrs. Whitcomb.....Aline Fredericks
Snootzums.....By himself

Mr. Hughes' entertainment might have for a sub title "Fun in a Parlor Car" or "The Troubles of a Pullman Porter." The first and last acts are set in a lengthwise section of a sleeper, and the second act is a like representation of an observation-buffet car. The settings and the illusion of fast cross-continent travel are realistically represented.

Around an engaged couple desirous to be married centers what slight plot there is. In rushing to catch the train they had not time to visit a minister. The first act is occupied with the reception of the various passengers by the porter, the comic dandy so common in farces. There is an Englishman who longs for his tub and cannot see the point to American jokes, a country minister in disguise and his wife off on their first lark in 30 years, two quarreling couples bound for Reno, a grouchy bachelor and his spinster sweetheart of 20 years before bound for a missionary field.

The contrast of characters fills this act with snappy fun, the best of which is provided by the comic porter, the gushing tearful would-be bride and fat and bibulous Jimmie Wellington, who tearfully buttonholes everybody he meets with complaints about his wife, "a queen among women, but..."

The fun rapidly diminishes in appeal after the first act curtain, for the characters can only repeat their eccentricities in the absence of a visible plot. The loss of the would-be bride's pet dog, a hasty wedding and a hold up by bandits, all garnished with much horseplay fill out the time.

Scott Cooper acted the part he created in the New York cast, and did the best acting of the performance. Phil Staats is a natural comedian, so good as the moist and jolly Jimmie that he will become widely known in his present role. Miss Geraldine O'Brien was appealing and funny as the girl who wanted to marry. G. W. Day was fair as the porter, which is the best part in the play.

Mr. Cooper is the only one acting here in the character taken in the New York cast. The others, apart from Mr. Staats, who is a find, are of the class of performers known in the profession as "types," engaged because their personalities resemble the impersonations created in the New York production by such players as John Westley, Ann Murdoch, John Findlay, Lottie Alter, Isabel Richards and the only Willis Sweatnam as the porter.

The house was packed.

"OLD JED PROUTY"

Majestic Theater—Lindsay Morison stock company, in "Old Jed Prouty," rural play by Richard Golden.

Old Jed Prouty.....Wilson Melrose
Lige.....Russell Randall
Zeb Hardy.....H. M. Morse
Beacon Hill.....Rockliffe Fellows
John Todd.....James A. Bliss
Aaron Hemmingsway.....H. G. Carleton
Zack Wilcox.....William De Wolfe
Stanley Wooster.....James Gordon
Valentine Vonclure.....Paul Linton
Dick Stubbs.....Denny Dullea
Fanny Todd.....Miss Valarie Valaire
Tribulation Prouty.....Miss Rose Morison
Mrs. Stubbs.....Mrs. George A. Hibbard
Jeanette.....Miss Lillian Stuart
Alice.....Miss Marion Good
Martha Giddens.....Miss Eleanor Gordon
That Richard Golden's old play, now in its fifteenth season, still retains its appeal to the lovers of rural drama, was frequently proved by last night's audience applause.

The rural firemen in action with their "six-foot limit of hose;" the court with Jed and the Judge in a battle of wit; the city flat where Jed has difficulties with the French language and likewise proves

have done more to alleviate the condition of mankind than any other factor outside of the abolition of slavery.

his devotion to "Little Tretty," all these familiar scenes pleased highly.

Wilson Melrose as old Jed Prouty gave a painstaking impersonation. He made Jed's humor pleasing and quaint and his pathos sincere. Miss Eleanor Gordon artistically developed silly Martha Giddens to a likable wife. James A. Bliss gave a fine delineation of the hard, closefisted "Land Grabber," John Todd, Miss Marion Good made a sweet and pretty "Little Tretty." Master Joe Grogan danced buck and wing and Master Denny Dullea sang a solo. These specialties were given in the fourth act. Both William De Wolfe and H. M. Morse deserve a word of praise for clever portrayal of rural characters.

B. F. KEITH'S

Miss Rose Pitonof, the Boston girl who swam recently from New York city to Coney island, and a year ago swam from Charlestown bridge to Boston light, is the leading feature on the bill at B. F. Keith's vaudeville theater this week. Miss Pitonof gives a striking swimming and diving exhibition in a large special glass tank. Beginning today Miss Alsie Ackroyd, who swam to the light last Sunday, will appear with Miss Pitonof.

Willard Simms gave his funny act called "The New Paper Hanger," in which he arouses great laughter by getting all tangled up with himself and his stepladder. Jewell's manikins proved one of the best of marionette entertainments.

Others are: Ploetz-Larella sisters, gymnasts; Cotter and Boulden in a musical act; Mack and Orth, comedians; the Rossow midgets, lilliputian athletes.

AMUSEMENT NOTES

The motion pictures of the coronation, representing in color all the chief incidents of that great event, continue at the Tremont temple, two performances, afternoon and evening, being given daily. The audiences are increasing steadily in size and enthusiasm.

In the open-air theater at Norumbega this week a vaudeville bill is given, including the Hawaiian boys, Marimba and Dudley, the three Shorties, equibrist; Brown and Sheffall, colored comedians; Harrington, the ventriloquist, and new motion pictures.

The steamers of the Bass Point and Nahant line, the Gen. Lincoln and the Cape Cod, which run almost hourly from Otis wharf to Bass Point or Nahant, have been handling large traffic this season. A pleasant outing includes a picturesque harbor trip, followed by an excellent dinner at one of the hotels of Bass Point.

John Craig begins rehearsals on Thursday of "The Rose of the Rancho," with which the Castle Square season will open Sept. 1. Walter Walker will play the padre.

Other openings—Sept. 2: Miss Zeldia Soars in "The Nest Egg" at the Park. Sept. 4: Raymond Hitchcock at the Colonial. "The Round Up" at the Boston. Miss Helen Ware in "The Price" at the Hollis, Ward and Vokes at the Globe. Sept. 11: The new National vaudeville theater, Tremont and Berkeley streets. Sept. 23: The new Plymouth theater, Eliot and Tremont streets, with the Irish players. Oct. 2: Charles Klein's "The Gamblers" at the Majestic.

Donald Brian made his first appearance as a star Monday night at Atlantic City in "The Siren," a new musical comedy by the authors of "The Dollar Princess," Julia Sanderson, Elizabeth Childs, Frank Moulton, Will West, Gilbert Childs, F. Pope Stammer, Florence Morrison and Moya Mannering figure in the cast.

"Overnight," the farce of two separated honeymooning couples, continues at the Shubert. The New York cast acts the clever piece.

"Across the Pacific," the attraction which is opening the season at the Grand Opera house, received an enthusiastic reception from a large audience last night. The play abounds in thrilling situations, particularly in the third and fourth acts, in which the heroine, dressed as a soldier, succeeds in boarding the transport ship bound for the Philippines in order to be near her sweetheart. Arriving there she saves his life by bringing reinforcements to the block house which he has been ordered to defend. Harry Clay Blaney as "Willie Live," a playwright and war correspondent in search of material for his play, provides real comedy by the inimitable manner in which he interrupts the most thrilling situations in order to get a snapshot of the scene.

MUFFINS

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NEW YORK NOTES

A rich young man who turns burglar for the fun of the thing is the hero of "A Gentleman of Leisure," the play with which the Playhouse will open Thursday evening with Douglas Fairbanks as star.

John E. Keller has taken the Irving place for the week and will appear the first three days in "Oedipus Rex" and the last three in "Hamlet."

Elliott Schenck is in the final fortnight of his concerts on the Century roof.

Stock company offerings this week are: "In Mizoura," Academy; "The City," Metropolis; "Where the Trail Divides," Prospect.

HERE AND THERE

Lewis Waller and Eben Plymouth have been chosen for the cast of "The Garden of Allah," the stage version of Robert Hichens' like-named novel. Waller, long a favorite romantic actor of London, will act the leading part.

A writer in the Green Book magazine declares that George M. Cohan was not the first to see a play in the "Get Rich Quick Wallingford" stories, but that J. Fred Zimmerman secured the dramatic right from George Randolph Chester. For his interest Mr. Zimmerman is said to have pulled out a sum so vast we hesitate to record it here, since most theatrical figures are subject to 75 per cent discount.

William Elliott, son-in-law to David Belasco, announces that he is to become a producing partner with Mr. Belasco. He promises encouragement to American writers, known and unknown.

"The Goose Girl," a romantic drama made by George D. Baker from Harold McGrath's like named novel, is a "success" in New Jersey, according to reports. "Miss Dudesack" is the title of the new musical comedy in which Lulu Glaser will be seen this season. It will be played out of town early in October, and will come to New York soon after.



"George Washington," replied the little colored boy, when asked his name. "That is a splendid name," said the teacher. "I suppose you try to be as much like him as possible." "I kaint be like him," replied the boy, "because I am him."

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AT THE THEATERS

BOSTON

B. F. KEITH'S—Vaudeville.
MAJESTIC—"Old Jed Prouty."
SHUBERT—"Over Night."
TREMONT—"Excuse Me."

NEW YORK

CORAN—"Get Rich Quick Wallingford."
CRITERION—"Girl of My Dreams."
GALEITY—"Excuse Me."
HAMBURSTEIN—Vaudeville.
LIBERTY—"The Spring Maid."
MAXINE ELLIOTT—"The Real Thing."
NEW AMSTERDAM—"The Pink Lady."
THIRTY-NINTH—"As a Man Thinks."

CHICAGO

CORT—"An Everyday Man."
OLYMPIC—"Get Rich Quick Wallingford."
MAJESTIC—Vaudeville.
OPERA HOUSE—"Miss Fix-It."
WHITNEY—"Dear Old Billy."

W A R M A P P L A U S E

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A. D. Hammett beat S. Henshaw, 6-2, 6-4, 6-3,

C. R. GARDNER

GERMANTOWN TEAM IN IRELAND
DUBLIN—The Germantown Cricket Club began the first of three matches in Ireland Monday, playing the Woodbrook Club. The Woodbrooks batted first and made 273 runs, while the American team in its innings scored 99.

Alapin defeated Spielman; Suechting defeated Jaffe; Schleier defeated Chages; Perlis defeated Burn; Chotim-
sky defeated Tartakower; Aleckine de-

Burman also won the handicap event and the free-for-all open event, going three miles in 3:48, which is claimed to be a new record for a half-mile track. The racing was the most spectacular ever seen in Canada.

Frank Smith, the former Chicago and Boston American pitcher, working for the visitors.

STEPHEN O'MEARA
/ JOHN M. MINTON
Listing Board.

Views Differ As to the Political Effect of Extra Session

EACH PARTY AND FACTION SEES ADVANTAGE FOR ITSELF IN 1912

NOW EXTRA SESSION IS VIEWED

Speaker Clark, Democrat—On our record we will sweep the country in 1912.

James R. Mann, Republican leader—The session strengthened President Taft and weakened the Democrats before the country.

Senator Robert S. Owen, Democrat—The wisdom or unwisdom of Mr. Taft's views must now be settled by the people.

Senator Joseph L. Bristow, Progressive Republican—Taft's veto of statehood was unjustifiable.

Senator F. E. Warren, regular Republican—The session showed the people that Taft is a safe and sane leader.

Representative Victor Murdock, progressive Republican—The country now knows Congress is responsive to its will. The judiciary now must be made so.

WASHINGTON—Politics occupied a large place in the deliberations of the extra session of Congress. Legislation was attempted by both parties with eyes turned toward the presidential campaign of 1912 and it is interesting to read the following responses, which the United Press sends out today under a copyright line, to its question, "What do you think of the extra session?"

PROGRESSIVE REPUBLICANS

VICTOR MURDOCK, representative from Kansas—By far the most important thing that has transpired at this session of Congress has been the announcement of Representative Underwood that hereafter caucuses will be open to the public and to the press. In making this statement I recognize the fact that important legislation has been under consideration, but it should be remembered that an open caucus will do more to shape this legislation in the interests of the people than anything else that could be done by Congress.

We have taken two steps in the right direction in the matter of the popular election of United States senators and the passage of a corrupt practices act. This matter does not go far enough by any means, but it is certain we will have additional legislation along those lines in the near future. With these two bills on the statute book Congress can be depended on to be thoroughly representative of the people.

The condition of Congress I would liken to a sensitive film, which only awaits development. Unless I am mistaken the people are now fairly well satisfied with conditions in Congress and feeling so they should and will turn their attention to the judiciary. Congress is now responsive to the will of the people. The judiciary is not. It should be made so and I am absolutely confident that it will be made so in the near future.

JOSEPH L. BRISTOW, senator from Kansas—The special session has not accomplished what it should have done, though it has its credit some substantial legislation. The corrupt practices act will have some restraining influence on excessive expenditure of money in congressional and senatorial elections.

The reciprocity bill, I think, will not produce satisfactory results. I think it will slightly reduce the price of farm products, but not the cost of living, because the reduction will all be absorbed by middlemen.

Efforts of the progressive Republicans to reduce excessive duties on manufactured articles failed, through a combination between the President, standpat Republicans and certain Democratic leaders.

The passage by the Senate of the resolution for direct election of senators is the greatest triumph of the session for progressives. But that is tied up in conference, because certain southern Democrats demand as a price of direct elections that the federal government shall give up the power it has always had to regulate the time and manner of electing senators.

President Taft's veto of the statehood resolution was an unjustifiable exercise of power. Because he personally disapproved of the recall of judges he saw fit to deny the people of Arizona the right to frame their constitution as they think best.

REGULAR REPUBLICANS

JAMES R. MANN, minority House leader—The Democrats in the House would have been wise if they had confined the special session to consideration of the reciprocity bill only. Instead of that, they set out to show how they could bungle legislation. They prevented the passage of the constitutional amendment for direct election of senators by insisting upon coupling with it another amendment to the constitution to deprive the general government of one of its necessary powers.

The principal legislation which this session has enacted is the provision in the Canadian reciprocity bill admitting wood pulp and paper free from Canada. That provision was drafted by me. Their acceptance of that provision was the wisest thing the Democrats have done.

The special session has developed the broadness of President Taft's statesmanship and also the incompetency of the Democrats when it comes to legislation. They have tried to put the President in a hole. They have been hoist by their own petard. The net result of the special session has been to strengthen the President and weaken the Democrats before the country.

FRANCIS E. WARREN, senator from Wyoming—It is not necessary to attempt to disguise the fact that there was strong opposition in the Republican party against the calling of the special session. This opposition and the consequent differences of opinion among

History of Extra Session Of Congress Summarized Shows But a Little Done

ENACTED—Reciprocity, reapportionment, statehood for Arizona and New Mexico, campaign publicity before elections.

Vetoed—All bills for downward revision of the tariff—wool, free list and cotton—and also statehood until recall of judges was eliminated.

Bills and resolutions in the Senate, 3344; in the House, 14,066. Messages from the President, 17. Arbitration treaties with France and Great Britain and loan treaties with Honduras and Nicaragua not acted on.

Session called April 4, adjourned Aug. 22; in session 121 legislative days.

Republicans naturally was injurious to the party for the time being, but even since the Canadian reciprocity agreement was disposed of, especially during the closing days of the session have, in my opinion, more than counterbalanced this injury through a series of decisive victories gained by the President and the Republican party; first in reference to statehood for New Mexico and Arizona and second in preventing hasty and ruinous revision of the most important of the tariff schedules.

In making a determined stand against tariff revision prior to receipt of authenticated reports from the tariff board, the President has shown a persistent and praiseworthy regard for the largest interests of the nation—livestock, wool raising and general farming.

In pursuing this course, it is my belief that President Taft has made it appear absolutely certain to the entire people of the country that he is a safe and sane leader. From this point of view, the session has been successful to the Republican party and has strengthened the President personally, especially in the West.

DEMOCRATS

CHAMP CLARK, speaker of the House—We have made a record that has surprised our friends and dumfounded our enemies. The extra session was extraordinary in the amount and quality of the work done in the House by the combined Democrats and insurgents and the combined Democrats and insurgents in the Senate and especially in the unanimity of action developed by the House Democrats.

It was predicted freely, vociferously, enthusiastically and confidently by standpat press and orators that we

FOUND WORLD PEACE FAVORED ABROAD, SAYS COMMERCE TOURIST

(Continued from page one)

festivity abroad, nearly every speaker of the many nationalities present emphasized the tremendous importance of world peace," said Mr. Nolen.

"All of the three objects of the trip were successfully carried out.

"The first was to extend personal invitations to the international meeting of chambers of commerce in Boston, September, 1912.

"This will be the first time that foreigners will have come to the United States to such a meeting. It was felt that the invitation would have to be a warm one. I think this convention will surpass all meetings of business men ever held in this country. The European commercial circles are already talking of chartering a special ship. We had innumerable promises of attendance and vast numbers of 'Boston-1912' buttons were distributed.

"The second purpose of the trip was to see how business was conducted abroad and to meet the men who conducted it. This is the first group of Americans to go to Europe for this purpose. Many European parties have come here to study our business, educational and commercial methods.

"On account of the difference in the temperament of European people, the Americans learned more how to connect with foreign business than how to reorganize their own.

"One of the principal reasons, and to me the most significant one, was to observe the life and development of European municipalities. Foreigners have seldom visited us for this reason, for they feel they have little to learn from the United States.

"They thought it remarkable that a mere body of private citizens should spend their time and money and submit to the inconveniences of the trip merely that they might take home to their cities a first-hand impression.

"Waterfronts, streets, civic groupings, railroad terminals, transportation methods, playgrounds and parks and public utilities of all sorts were carefully explained to the party. Nearly every one made a point of taking careful notes of all he saw.

"The country that has been most valu-

would go to pieces. But we have disappointed all their expectations.

Sneered at for years as a party of mere negation and as being utterly lacking in ability for constructive statesmanship we passed through the House more constructive legislation and better than has passed through any House in the same length of time in 20 years.

We redeemed every promise made in order to carry the elections in 1910. It is a record of which we may well be proud and on which we will sweep the country in 1912.

To show how completely the standpat Republicans are demoralized, it is only necessary to quote the newspaper statement that there was great rejoicing at White House because we failed by a scratch to override the President's veto, although we have only 63 majority.

To this condition has it come at last, that the President who rode into power by a huge majority, is glad to escape the humiliation of having his vetoes overridden in a House containing a majority of only 63.

Small favors are thankfully received by the administration.

Twenty two Republican progressives had the courage and manhood to override the vetoes. Every Democrat and every insurgent who stood up to the rack is entitled to his full share of credit. We honestly and persistently endeavored to relieve the people of some of their burdens of taxation, but the President prevented it.

ROBERT L. OWEN, senator from Oklahoma—The extra session, thanks to the Democrats, has removed some of the barriers to commerce between the United States and Canada by the reciprocity act.

Thanks also to the Democrats we have provided for admission of Arizona and New Mexico, in which I rejoice to have had a part. The refusal of the President to permit unrestricted constitutional government to Arizona is a distinct national misfortune. The recall of judges will be demanded by the people of the states wherever they find it necessary. It is a fundamental right which every state should have, whether the policy be wise or foolish.

The initiative, referendum and recall has made a national advance through the approval by Congress of that part of Arizona's constitution. The President himself has been compelled to concede the right and the justice of the initiative, the referendum and the recall, with the sole exception of the judiciary.

The President's refusal to accept the wool schedule is equivalent to saying that he is not willing to agree to the schedules acceptable to the progressive element of his own party. The wisdom or the unwisdom of his views must be settled by the people.

able for study, and so more time was spent there than in all the others combined was Germany. Dusseldorf, Frankfurt-on-Main, Hamburg, Berlin, Dresden, Nuremberg and Munich were the principal cities visited.

"The two impressions which, in a way, stand out above everything else is that each of these cities retains its individuality and character. Each preserves its local history in splendid buildings and statues.

"Each city is different. There is none of the monotony one finds in the American cities. Europeans, and especially Germans, have more pride in their cities than in anything else. Everywhere was found a high regard for the common welfare."

"The result of this spirit is that the poorest workman in a German town has the advantages the well-to-do in American cannot enjoy. All have a chance to share in outdoor recreation and through the beauties of the nature world they can obtain intimate knowledge of the finest products of human endeavor, art, literature, music and architecture."

Mr. Nolen did not accompany the party, which went to Switzerland for a week's tour in lieu of the Italian trip, which was abandoned, but sailed immediately for New York, leaving Cherbourg on the Kronprinzessin Cecilie, thus arriving in this country in advance of the main party.

LABOR MEN FAVOR COMMISSION RULE

CAMDEN, N. J.—The convention of the New Jersey State Federation of Labor adopted resolutions today asking the chancery and circuit courts to grant hearings before issuing injunctions in labor disputes. It also went on record as opposing the employment of women in iron foundries in any capacity and indorsed the commission form of government as giving the workman "an equal chance with others when seeking an office."

When the convention was called to order Monday President Cornelius Ford of Hoboken said that labor has never had a better friend in regard to legislation during the last session of the New Jersey Legislature than Governor Wilson.

LINE IN WAIT FOR FREE LAND
CASS LAKE, Minn.—More than 100 men and women are in line waiting for the land opening here today. The area to be opened will make about 500 160-acre tracts. Persons are in line from all the central western states, and most of the eastern states.

SENATORS SUPPORT PEACE TREATIES AS THEY ARE IN REPORT

WASHINGTON—Strong support for President Taft's arbitration treaties with France and Great Britain was placed before the Senate in secret session on Monday by Senators Cullom of Illinois, Root of New York and Burton of Ohio.

Senator Root prepared a minority report from the committee on foreign relations defending the treaties, which was signed also by Senator Cullom, the chairman. Holding that this did not go far enough, Senator Burton prepared an amplified report urging ratification of the treaties unamended.

Senator Root began his brief for the treaties with this statement: "I do not believe that the pending arbitration treaties involve any abandonment of the constitutional powers of the Senate."

It is further held by Senator Root that the delegation of power to the commission, as proposed in the article which certain senators desire to strike from the treaty, is not to determine what shall be arbitrated but that it is the empowering of the commission to say whether the particular case is one that the President and the Senate have said should be arbitrated.

Twelve typewritten pages are used by Senator Burton in an argument notable for its research and force. It holds that the treaties should be ratified as submitted and disagrees with the wisdom of an amendment as proposed by Senator Root providing that the commission shall not have the right to interfere in the settlement of questions, like the Monroe doctrine, which involve well established lines of policy.

Senator Burton holds the only difference over the treaties to be the interpretation of the powers of the proposed commission. Mr. Burton said that the Senate would be deprived of none of its functions, and "the proposed treaties are quite the reverse of unwise and perilous," as said by the majority report.

The statement presented by Senators Cullom and Root is intended to be a part of the resolution of ratification and is as follows:

"The Senate advises and consents to the ratification of the said treaty with the understanding, to be made a part of such ratification, that the treaty does not authorize the submission to arbitration of any question which depends upon or involves the maintenance of the traditional attitude of the United States concerning American questions or other purely governmental policy."

Senator Bacon of Georgia proposed an amendment to Senator Root's declaration, specifically including the Monroe doctrine. He also proposed that "the treaty does not purport or intend that there shall in any case be denied to the Senate of the United States the full exercise of all the powers and duties conferred upon it by the constitution of the United States in advising and consenting to the making of treaties."

In a statement accompanying the Root amendment the New York Senator says that he does not consider the pending treaties involve any abandonment of the Senate's constitutional powers. He found no obstacle to the submission to arbitration of the question as to whether a subject is arbitrable and asserted that such a submission was not delegating to a commission power to say what shall be arbitrated.

"It is," he added, "merely empowering the commission to find whether the particular case is one that the President and Senate have said shall be arbitrated."

Mr. Root said he would favor an amendment to the treaty excluding questions of national policy if he considered such a course necessary.

No action on the conventions was taken, and they go over for further consideration at the regular session.

FLAG WITH 48 STARS IS FLOATING TODAY OVER NEW MEXICO

(Continued from page one)

candidate for Congress, while former Governor Otero wants the governorship.

WASHINGTON—President Taft signed the joint resolution for the admission of New Mexico and Arizona into the Union on Monday afternoon.

Senator Penrose, Representatives Weeks of Massachusetts and Barchfeld of Pennsylvania, the delegates of the two territories and citizens from New Mexico and Arizona witnessed the signing. There was but one resolution, so that the President used three different pens in order that some of the relic-hunters might be satisfied.

"Well, gentlemen, it's done," he said as he put the last stroke on the parchment.

The resolution signed by the President provides that Arizona shall eliminate the judiciary recall clause in its constitution.

MILK STATIONS STAY OPEN
The 10 milk stations in Boston will remain open the year round, it is announced, although the stations in Springfield, Holyoke and Worcester are planning to close either Sept. 1 or Oct. 1.

VETOING COTTON BILL MR. TAFT IS CAUSTIC IN HIS LAST MESSAGE

(Continued from page one)

its terms until Jan. 1 next, and before that time a full report to be submitted by the tariff board, based upon the most thorough investigation, will show the comparative cost of all the elements of products, and the manufacture of cotton in this and other countries.

"The investigation by the committee on ways and means of the House did not cover the facts showing this comparative cost, for the reason that the committee was preparing a bill on a tariff for revenue basis and their view of a proper bill was avowedly at variance with the theory of protection. Pledged to support a policy of moderate protection I cannot approve a measure which violates its principles."

Taking up the amendments, the President says:

"I find that there was practically no consideration of either the chemical schedule or the metal schedule by any committee of either House. There were no facts presented to either House in which I can find material upon which to form my judgment as to the effect of the amendments, either upon American industries or upon revenues of the government. I cannot make myself a party to dealing with the industries of the country in this way."

Technical errors, the President said, filled the patchwork measure, many of them so glaring that it would be impossible to administer the law.

"This bill illustrates and enforces the views already expressed in vetoing the wool bill and the so-called free list bill as to the paramount importance of securing, through the investigation and reports of the tariff board, a definite and certain basis of ascertained facts for the consideration of tariff laws," says the message in closing.

"At present the proposed legislation appears to be all a matter of guesswork. The important thing is to get our tariff legislation out of the slough of guesswork and log-rolling and ex-parte statements of interested persons and to establish that legislation on the basis of tested and determined facts, to which shall be applied, fairly and openly, whatever tariff principles the people of the country choose to adopt."

The last of the cabinet meetings for several months was called by President Taft in his study at the White House today. Vice President Sherman and Speaker Clark called at the executive offices together to say farewell to the President but were unable to see him on account of the cabinet meeting.

Several score of senators and representatives who called to say goodbye were similarly disappointed, but they held an impromptu love feast among themselves in the reception room of the offices.

President Taft will leave for Rochester, N. Y., tonight where he will address the G. A. R. encampment tomorrow and proceed to Beverly on Thursday.

He will spend at least three weeks along the North Shore of Massachusetts and then will start on the long western trip that will take him to San Francisco and Seattle and from which he is not expected to return to the capital until Nov. 1.

The Democratic caucus of the House at a meeting last night agreed to the Penrose resolution which passed the Senate, prescribing the time of final adjournment. The resolution carried unanimously in the House. It directed the appointment of three members of the House to join with three members of the Senate to notify the President that Congress was ready to adjourn.

The committee appointed on the part of the House consisted of Representatives Underwood of Alabama, Dixon of Indiana and Main of Illinois.

The House concurred, 180 to 107, in the Senate amendments to the Underwood cotton tariff revision bill and sent that measure to President Taft. It would have cut the cotton tariff on the average of 21 per cent ad valorem, and bore a schedule, tacked on by the Senate, regulating duties on iron and steel, cotton machinery and chemicals, and providing reciprocal free admission of bituminous coal across the Canadian border.

SENATOR WORKS INTRODUCES BILL IN FAVOR OF CLEAN JOURNALISM

WASHINGTON—In the closing days of Congress Senator Works of California introduced a bill in the Senate making it unlawful to publish details of crimes and accidents in the District of Columbia. It was referred to a committee and is likely to receive serious consideration at the regular session, it is said by those in favor of some such legislation. The bill is as follows:

"Section 1. That it shall be unlawful for any person, corporation, or association to print or publish in any newspaper or other publication in the District of Columbia, an account of any murder, or alleged murder, or any other actual or alleged crime, suicide, or other accident, injury or tragedy of any kind wherever the same may have been committed or happened, or alleged to have been committed or happened, other than a mere statement of the fact that such a crime, tragedy, or accident has happened or is alleged to have happened, without details, or comments of any kind, with respect to such crime, accident or tragedy, or in respect of, or about any person, connected with or related to or alleged to be or to have been connected with or related to the same.

"Section 2. Any person, corporation or association who shall violate any of the provisions of this act shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and shall be fined not less than \$500, nor more than \$5000, to which may be added imprisonment in the district jail or workhouse for not exceeding one year."

DEMOCRATIC SPLIT IN NEXT SESSION IS NOW PREDICTED

(Continued from page one)

of the insurgent or progressive movement, are no more serious than dissensions existing in the Democratic party, and only the adjournment of the special session can prevent this fact from becoming generally known almost immediately.

Representative Underwood of Alabama, Democratic floor leader, has as good as lost his control over the House, and given much point to the attacks which W. J. Bryan has been making on him in the Commons. As indicating how serious the revolt against Mr. Underwood is it may be mentioned that Representative Hardwick of Georgia several days ago prepared a resolution of adjournment, which ran counter to the plans of Mr. Underwood, and was at once assured that if he were to introduce it perhaps a majority of the House Democrats would support it. Mr. Hardwick was finally persuaded to withhold his resolution on the ground that the session would adjourn in a few days anyway, and that his resolution could therefore serve no helpful purpose for the party, but on the other hand would confirm the many rumors of internal dissensions which have been heard so frequently during the past few weeks.

Much Personal Feeling

The trouble with House Democrats is that there is so much of personal, factional, Bryan and anti-Bryan feeling among them. Mr. Underwood represents the conservative faction and is anti-Bryan. This does not please the radical Bryan men, who, however, have no man of their own who can take Mr. Underwood's place. Even Speaker Clark could not do it. Mr. Underwood is believed to be the only man on the Democratic side of the House who can come within gunshot of holding the antagonistic forces of the party together, and if he should be discredited, as seems inevitable, the party will be without an accredited leader during a long session of Congress in which the great issues for a presidential campaign are to be whipped into form.

The present special session of Congress thus promises to have been the best thing that could possibly have happened to the Republican party. When President Taft announced that he was to call the special session, nearly all of the leaders of his party predicted that he would quickly have cause to regret his action, and they tried their best to dissuade him from his purpose. So firmly convinced were such party stalwarts as Senator Penrose of Pennsylvania, Senator Lodge of Massachusetts, Senator Nelson of Minnesota, and Senator Warren of Wyoming, that the special session would be a great political blunder, that they insisted to the very last that the President would not call it.

But the President, while not trying for political advantage in the special session, which he called solely because of the obligations he believed himself to be under to Canada, on account of the reciprocity situation, seems to have made a political stroke of master proportions.

The Democrats began the special session with outward signs of perfect harmony, and many were the compliments paid them and their leaders by public men and the daily press. It was so complete a change from that usually assumed by the Democrats when in authority that it was a subject for the widest and most favorable comment. The special session began April 4, and it will have lasted about four months and a half at the time of adjournment. There has thus been ample time for the Democrats to show their colors. They are to close the special session in a state of disorganization which promises little constructive work of value next winter, and will work tremendously to the advantage of the Republicans in the presidential campaign.

Had there been no special session, and had the Democrats of the House therefore come together for the first time next December, their lack of real harmony might not have been apparent during the five or six months of the session preceding the national conventions. The result would have been a Democratic presidential nomination with the entire

(Continued on page five, column one)

MR. TAFT ASKS MORE MONEY TO RAISE THE BATTLESHIP MAINE

WASHINGTON—President Taft sent three short messages to Congress on Monday, one urging a further appropriation to complete the work of raising the wreck of the battleship Maine, a second asking Congress to determine whether the wrecks of the Spanish vessels sunk by the American navy shall be given away, and the third transmitting reports of engineers of surveys on the great lakes.

President Taft referred to Chief Engineer Bixby's estimate of \$250,000 for completing the work of raising the Maine and to Secretary Stimson's subsequent inspection and report. He declared the United States would be derelict in its duty if it did not provide ample money to finish this task. The President said:

"I concur fully in the conclusions which the secretary of war has reached and in the recommendations which he makes in respect of an additional appropriation for this work in order that nothing may remain undone to enable the world to know the original cause of the explosion of the Maine."

The message regarding the Spanish vessels, sunk off Santiago, said a Norwegian company asked Cuba's permission to raise the wrecks on a 10 per cent salvage basis. The President submitted an opinion of Secretary Knox, who held:

"The department of state is inclined to the view that the Spanish ships destroyed by the United States forces in war on what was then Spanish territory, became the property of the victors and passed with Spain's relinquishment of Cuba into the absolute possession of the United States."

MAKING PARTY CAUCUS PUBLIC

WASHINGTON—The Democratic members of the House in caucus discussed the plan of Representative Underwood to open to the press the party caucuses of the future. "The result was the appointment of the committee composed of Representatives Underwood, James of Kentucky, Palmer of Pennsylvania, Hardy of Texas, and Speaker Clark, who will report to a Democratic caucus early in the regular session."

Mr. Underwood urged that open caucuses would be for the best interests of the party and for the successful conduct of legislative affairs. Though some opposition developed there were many in attendance who agreed with him and it was determined that the question should be made the subject for further discussion in December.

AMUSEMENTS

HARVARD-BOSTON AERO MEET

Harvard Aviation Field, Atlantic Aug. 26 to Sept. 4
Air Racing and Flying Competitions Each Day (Excepting Sunday) 3 to 7 P. M.

The World's Most Noted Aviators—The Representative Bird-Men of England, France and America:

HARRY H. ATWOOD FRANK WHITE
CHARLES T. WETNAM TOM SOWTH
MAURICE TABUTEAU LINCOLN REACHEY
EARLE L. OVINGTON EUGENE B. ELY
ARTHUR B. STONE JAMES V. MARTIN

And Many Others
Flying the Fastest and Latest Types of Monoplanes and Biplanes.

ADMISSION \$1.00
Reserved Seats, \$1.00 and 50c.
Admission to West Field, 25c.
(Approached only by boat from Newmarket Bridge.)
Automobile Boxes, Reserved, \$10.00.
Automobile Parking & Observation, \$2.00.
Tickets at Burke's (Adams House), Cashin's (Parker House), Herrick's (Copley Sq.), Hurd's (Touraine), Wright and Ditson's, Headquarters, Room 523, at 53 State Street.

BOSTON-NEW YORK

SPECIAL THROUGH CAR LEAVES BOSTON 24 daily and Sunday at 2:45 P. M. Tickets and information at Pass. Dept., Bay State St. Bx. Co. 309 Washington St.
TO PROVIDENCE OR FALL RIVER 7:30

NORUMBEGA PARK

OPEN DAILY AT 10 A. M.
Magnificent Covered Open Air Auditorium
Vaudeville at 3:30 and 8:05. Cafe, etc.
SCHOOLS
Raise Yourself
Instead of hunting a job—Make the job hunt for you. Let us fit you to become an EXPERT ELECTRICIAN. At least, let us tell you what we offer. Pencil your name and address on a postal and mail to HAWLEY ELECTRICAL SCHOOL, Mechanics Building, Boston, Mass.
HOTELS
The Rowson
Tourists visiting Chicago will find excellent accommodations from \$1.50 to \$2.00 per day by addressing MRS. C. H. R. 1334 E. 40th Street, Chicago, Ill. Telephone Oakland 2725.

DEMOCRATIC SPLIT IN NEXT SESSION IS NOW PREDICTED

(Continued from page four)

party apparently in full accord, and the Republicans clearly at a disadvantage. But the President, by means of the special session, has removed the lid at a much earlier date, and by so doing given his political party a campaign advantage it otherwise would not have had.

See Trouble in Tariff

One of the chief sources of trouble next winter for the Democrats will be the tariff. During the present session they gave the schedules only perfunctory consideration, knowing the President would veto all tariff bills. But next winter they will know that he will be ready to sign all bills which do not abandon the protective principle. This situation will bring about a sharp division between the protection and tariff-for-revenue Democrats of the House and emphasize the fact that Mr. Underwood stands with the protection Democrats, in practically the same class with Senators Bailey of Texas, Martin of Virginia, and numerous other Democratic leaders who have lost the confidence of W. J. Bryan. It would be idle to try to predict what the result will be, legislatively speaking, of such a divided condition of the party, but so far as the presidential campaign is concerned, will not be denied.

Another cause for friction will be the reports of the numerous committees which have been conducting special investigations of various kinds. These committees, for the most part, are made up of new men in public life, anxious to win their spurs by attracting attention. In their hunt after the bubble reputation, they will clash with the regular standing committees of the House having jurisdiction, legislatively, over the various departments of the government now being investigated.

The committee on expenditures in the war department, for instance, will recommend legislation to Congress which will be under the jurisdiction of the military affairs committee. The committee on expenditures in the department of commerce and labor will invade the domain of the committee on ways and means and on foreign affairs. The committee on expenditures in the navy department will invade the domain of the naval affairs committee; the committee on expenditures in the agricultural department, the domain of the committee on interstate and foreign commerce; the sugar investigating committee, the domain of the judiciary and the interstate and foreign commerce committees, and so on, to the end of the investigation chapter.

Cause of Differences

This situation has been responsible for the personal jealousies and animosities which have crept into the session on the Democratic side of the House, and which will be radically accentuated next winter, when the legislative wheels are all turning.

The predictions of Democratic failure next winter are being made today, not by Republicans only, but also by numerous Democrats and by Republican insurgents. It is believed that the open break will come, at the latest, shortly after the holiday recess, and that the regular session will end in that scene of confusion and discord which has so frequently characterized Democratic rule in the House; for the differences between Democrats are just as fundamental as those between Republicans, and therefore just as irreconcilable. Mr. Taft is now being warmly congratulated for having taken off the lid by the convening of Congress in extra session, and the Republicans who were condemning him a few months ago, now speak only in his praise. Without pretending to be a politician, he seems, by the extra session, to have unconsciously made the shrewdest political move of his administration.

Obviously, if the Democrats should fail to agree in the House next winter, they will fail to agree in their national convention, and the man they nominate, whatever his name, will not have the support of the united party, just as Mr. Taft, or any man nominated in his stead, will not have the support of the united Republican party.

With this the campaign situation, the chances will favor Republican success, or at least put that party into the campaign on an even basis with its opponents.

In both national conventions the struggle would thus be between the radicals and the conservatives. It is already known that in the Republican convention the radicals, led by Mr. La Follette, will be defeated. Which side will control the Democratic convention is not yet clear. If the conservatives, some such man as Governor Harmon will be nominated; if the radicals, some such man as Woodrow Wilson.

Progressives Lose

The Senate progressives have come to the close of the session without much to their credit, notwithstanding their one time commanding position. For more than a month Senator La Follette, their leader, was the most prominent figure in either house, and was literally in control of the tariff situation. But he was outgeneraled by the Republican regulars, and thus lost the support of the Democrats. The result was that the progressives felt impelled to vote against the tariff measures for

which they had been so hotly contending.

Stripped of their balance of power, the progressives sputtered. They voted against their own tariff proposals because, the necessity for an alliance no longer existing, the Democrats declined to let those proposals go through with progressive names attached to them.

The progressives began the session by voting against lower duties in the reciprocity agreement. Then they voted for lower duties, knowing that the executive veto would prevent legislation, and finally they voted against the lower duties which they themselves had proposed. The progressives' record as a whole is not inspiring. Mr. La Follette personally, however, comes out of the session a bigger man than he went into it. He has had just the opportunity which would show him at his best, and he improved it fully.

MR. WALKER TAKES HIS CAMPAIGN INTO WORCESTER COUNTY

(Continued from page one)

dorsed last night, at a meeting of the Swedish-American Republican Club of ward 2, Springfield, for the Republican nomination for state senator in the second Worcester district.

It was deemed unwise to consider the candidates for Governor until after all three Republican candidates have appeared at the mass meeting of Swedish voters in the Republican headquarters the night of Sept. 1.

Roland S. G. Frodigh, who presided last night, explained that 850 invitations have been issued to Swedish speaking voters of Worcester to attend this mass meeting, and all three candidates have promised to come.

Candidates Many

Three candidates are out for the Republican nomination for the two representative seats in the Legislature from the twentieth Essex district which comprises Beverly and Danvers. Representatives John L. Saltonstall and Herman A. MacDonough of Beverly are seeking renomination and Frank O. Staples of Danvers has also joined in the contest.

When the district was formed the Republican committee agreed that Beverly should have one representative every year and two representatives three years out of every 10. Danvers having one representative seven years out of 10. Under the agreement Danvers has not representative last year and is not entitled to any this year. But there is a feeling among the Republicans of Danvers that agreements of that kind have no standing under the new system of direct nominations, and accordingly they are out with a candidate, making a three-cornered fight for two places.

The first step in an organized movement to defeat the annexation of Hyde Park to Boston at the coming state election, when citizens of both places will vote on the proposition, has been taken by 40 prominent citizens of the town who met recently and formed an anti-annexation club.

Those favoring annexation are confident that they can show the voters of Hyde Park the advantages of the proposed step.

Mr. Frothingham's speech before the Holyoke Republican Club Monday evening was optimistic for the success of the Republican ticket in Massachusetts this year. He spoke of the hopeful outlook for the Republican party in both state and national politics, declaring that the Democrats in Massachusetts have not lived up to their promises of a year ago and that their fellow Democrats at Washington are trying to force on the nation a ruinous tariff policy.

The Lieutenant-Governor said that the present three-cornered contest for the Republican gubernatorial nomination was a beneficial thing for the party.

"That there are three candidates for the Republican nomination for Governor is not in any way discouraging to me," he said. "There is no question in my mind that when the party selects its candidate we shall be all united, working harmoniously for the success of the Republican ticket and stronger than ever. Three years ago there was a three-cornered contest for the Lieutenant-Governor nomination, but after the convention the candidates came together and as a result I led the Governor by 10,000 votes and also led the others on the state ticket."

"The indications decidedly point not only to victory, but a good one. Last year the chief issue with Mr. Foss was reciprocity. It will not be an issue in this campaign you may be sure. Reciprocity was brought about here, but not by vociferation, not by Mr. Foss, but by the great leader of the American people, Mr. Taft. We heard, too, a great deal about high prices last year, but what do we find with a year experience of the present administration on Beacon Hill? Prices have generally increased during the past year. Food is higher in price from lamb to eggs."

LAST OF FLEET LEAVE CAPE COD BAY FOR SOUTH

PROVINCETOWN, MASS.—All of the warships have now left Cape Cod bay. The exodus of sea fighters continued throughout Monday. Among the last to leave were Rear Admiral Osterhaus' flagship, the Nebraska, and the Delaware, Virginia and Ohio. Crowds lined the wharves as vessels swung around Long Point. Most of the warships are now on their way to southern maneuver grounds.

MR. HORNBLOWER IS NOMINATED AS EXCHANGE HEAD



(Photo by Chickering)
HENRY HORNBLOWER

For next president of the Boston stock exchange, Henry Hornblower of the banking firm of Hornblower & Weeks, 60 Congress street, a leading figure in financial circles of Boston and New York, has been chosen by the nominating committee. The election will be held the last Monday in September. Harry H. Gay of Gay & Sturgis has been nominated for vice-president and Sidney Chase for secretary.

Mr. Hornblower is now vice-president of the exchange and will succeed Lyman B. Greenleaf, who has been president since 1896. He is now in the West and will return about Sept. 1.

Mr. Hornblower lives in Arlington, where he is trustee of the Pratt fund and a sinking fund commissioner. He is president of the Belmont Spring Country Club, vice-president of the Boston Art Club and a member of the Algonquin, Boston City and Exchange clubs, and the Boston Athletic Association.

He is president and director of the Cross Paper Feeder Company, a trustee of the Arlington Five Cents Savings Bank, a director of the Atlantic, Gulf & West Indies Steamship Lines, a trustee of the Boston Suburban Electric Company, a director of the Cape Cod Companies, the Converse Rubber Company, the Dorchester Mutual Fire Insurance Company, the First National Bank of Arlington, the Harmony Mills, the Hoosac Mills, the International Trust Company, the Knickerbocker Portland Cement Company and the Sealship Oyster System, and a trustee of the Robbins Library fund.

WILEY COMMITTEE TAKES UP QUESTION OF ITS REPORT NOW

WASHINGTON—The House committee investigating the attempt to oust Dr. H. W. Wiley from his place as head of the bureau of chemistry in the department of agriculture, meets today to consider its report, the hearing having closed on Monday with the testimony of Secretary Wilson.

As he was leaving the stand Secretary Wilson declared that he would prefer to resign his job to going through another "bureau row." The witness was not cross-examined by counsel for Dr. Wiley because of the relative positions of the two principals.

The witness said Dr. Wiley "seemingly wants to put me in a hole about the corn syrup case."

It was in this case that Dr. Wiley had told the committee about the three cabinet officers charged with supervisory duties over pure food questions, changing a decision of the pure food board relative to a substance being "glucose" or "corn syrup" after the decision had gone to print.

"Dr. Wiley has forgotten a conference he attended on that subject," said Secretary Wilson. "He attended it and so did I. It was held at the White House during the administration of President Roosevelt. There was an exceedingly interesting discussion. Very, yes, very. The President had an opinion about a person who thought that the substance was not syrup."

He told how the three secretaries decided that the substance could be named "corn syrup," whereupon Representative Floyd said that they did it out of regard to the President's wishes.

OPPOSITION TO "L" PETITION PREVAILS

The street commissioners today voted permission to withdraw the petitions of the Boston Elevated railway to be allowed to lay tracks on Alfred street, Charlestown, and Farragut road, South Boston.

There were strong protests against granting the locations from residents of both streets.

DECLINES BOSTON INVITATION
WASHINGTON—President Taft declined today an invitation of the Central Labor Union of Boston to deliver an address on the Common after the parade on Labor day.

G. A. R. MEN ARE READY TO OPEN ENCAMPMENT

ROCHESTER, N. Y.—From all over the United States Grand Army veterans are pouring into this city today for the forty-fifth annual encampment which formally opens in Convention hall tonight.

Eight thousand veterans, it was estimated, had registered this morning and probably 3000 more had not registered. Thousands more will arrive today. The greatest throng, however, will not be on hand until Wednesday, the day of the great parade—perhaps the last that will be held at a national encampment of the G. A. R.

The work of the encampment may be said to have begun. The national encampment headquarters of the G. A. R. and the Woman's Relief Corps were opened Monday at the Hotel Seneca, and the first meeting of the executive committee of the national council of administration of the G. A. R. was held. Other headquarters were opened during the day, and the sessions of various auxiliary or affiliated organizations were held. The principal social affair of the

day was the reception Monday night to visiting comrades and guests by C. J. Powers post, at the G. A. R. rooms in the Municipal building, South Fitzhugh street.

The opening of the encampment tonight will be public and semi-official in character. The addresses of welcome will be by Governor Dix, in behalf of the state; Mayor Edgerton, in behalf of the city; and Department Commander George B. Lord, in behalf of the department. Commander-in-Chief John E. Gilman will deliver an address, and there will be greetings from several of the auxiliary bodies.

The chief topic among the veterans today has to do with the contest for next commander-in-chief. There are two candidates in the field at the present time, and it is not at all unlikely that a dark horse may appear. Col. John McElroy of Washington, editor of the official organ of the G. A. R., the National Tribune, is making a contest for the honor. His contestant in the field is Judge Harvey M. Trimble of Illinois.

REAL ESTATE NEWS

BACK BAY TRANSACTION

Benjamin P. Ellis, Devonshire building, reports the sale of a three-story swell front brick apartment house, 43 Mountfort street, near Beacon street, Back Bay, from Frank Holland to C. E. Merrill on 4000 square feet of land taxed upon \$8000, the entire property being assessed for \$17,500. Hosford and Williams represented the grantor.

ROXBURY CONVEYANCES

Max Schwartz has conveyed to Jacob Swartz, through the office of Myer Dann, Kimball building, the three-story frame building, 5 and 7 Julian street, Roxbury, containing 2250 square feet of land, with the three-tenement house thereon. The property is taxed for \$5400. Mr. Swartz buys for improvement.

David M. Blum has purchased from Rebecca C. B. Liffier and another a 3-story swell front brick house on Bickford street, near Mindem street, assessed at \$2100. About 1000 square feet of land is taxed at \$400 of this amount.

Charles A. Blomberg has disposed of his 1½-story frame dwelling located on the court from Vale street, together with 1400 square feet of land taxed upon \$400 value. The whole property is assessed for \$1000. Edward Sharples was the buyer.

Ida Goldstein has received a deed from William Helmer for the frame dwelling at 153 Crawford street, at Hollander street, with 4355 square feet of land taxed upon \$1200, the total assessment being \$7000.

Mary J. Shilliday has conveyed title to a frame house and lot on Colman Hill street, near Park street. Alice Lane was the purchaser.

TRANSFER IN DORCHESTER

Charles H. Doney and Flora A. Underwood have sold to Frank R. Holmes a frame house and 7327 square feet of land taxed upon \$1900 valuation, the whole valuation being \$4000, including the improvements. The location is at High street, near Hancock street, Dorchester.

WEST END SALE

A West End sale by Charles G. Halpert to Max Loger of 12 Pitts street, near Green street, is a 3½-story brick house assessed at \$6300, of which \$4800 is upon 1000 square feet of land.

SUFFOLK REGISTRY TRANSFERS

The following list of property comprises the latest recorded transfers taken from the official report of the Real Estate Exchange:

BOSTON (City Proper)
Henrietta P. Fitzgerald to James C. Sere, Tyler st.; w. \$1.
Isidor Sonnabend to Concetta Di Donato, Tlifford st.; w. \$1.
Athol Savings Bank to Ruth Levenberg, Commonwealth st.; w. \$1.
Charles G. Halpert to Max Loger, Pitts st.; w. \$1.
Frank Holland to Charles E. Merrill, Mountfort st.; w. \$1.

SOUTH BOSTON
Alexander Hanson to John A. Hanson, Sixth st.; w. \$1.

EAST BOSTON
Riccardo Carla to John Piscopo, Webster st.; w. \$1.
Riccardo Carla to Antonetta Carla, Webster st.; w. \$1.

ROXBURY
Charles A. Blomberg to Edward Sharples, court from Vale st.; w. \$1.
Rebecca C. B. Liffier et al. to David M. Blum, Bickford st.; w. \$1.
Max Schwartz to Jacob Swartz, Julian st.; w. \$1.

BRIGHTON
Mary J. Shilliday to Alice Lane, Codman Hill st.; w. \$1.
William Helmer to Ida Goldstein, Crawford st.; w. \$1.

DORCHESTER
Jenny S. Paul to Thomas J. Griffin, Harvard and Gleason sts.; w. \$1.
Thomas J. Griffin to Jenny S. Paul, Gleason pk.; w. \$1.
Mary E. Farrell to Michael O'Halloran et al., Norton st.; w. \$1.

**STANLEY W. Richardson et al. to Mary L. Snow, Savin Hill ave.; w. \$1.
Charles H. Doney to Flora A. Underwood, High st.; w. \$1.
Flora A. Underwood to Frank R. Holmes, High st.; w. \$1.
High Rock Real Estate Trust to David H. Glickman, Hooper st.; w. \$1.**

WEST ROXBURY
Edith G. Mitchell to Nellie J. Harrington, Anawan ave.; w. \$1.
Louis Mowrey to T. P. Buckley, Dent st.; w. \$1.

**WATSON, Temple st.; w. \$1.
James H. Gerrish to same, Haskell st.; w. \$1.**

CHARLESTOWN
Conveyances Title Ins. Co., mtee., to Simon J. Genoir, Cedar st.; d. \$5000.

CHELSEA
James Foley to Charles J. Donahue et al., Pearl st.; w. \$1.
Joseph Samuel et al. to Peter F. Lyons, Beacon st. and Howell et al.; w. \$1.

BEATTY, CHAMPION PASSENGER-CARRYING FLIER, ENTERS MEET

(Continued from page one)

intention of Earle L. Ovington, who is now in New York, not to compete at this meet. A report from Chicago said he had given up flying.

Charles T. Weymann and Maurice Tabuteau, two of the aviators scheduled to take part in the Harvard-Boston meet, and who were reported as being on the Red Star liner Marquette, were not on board when the steamer pushed into her berth at Hoosac docks, Charlestown, early today.

Although their names did not appear in the passenger list, the report that the two fliers were on the Marquette was credited here on Monday, as they might have caught the boat at the last moment.

A. D. Claffin, manager of the meet, said this morning he could not account for the non-arrival of Weymann and Tabuteau, and expressed surprise to learn that they had not reached Boston. Late Monday afternoon he received a cablegram from Paris which seemed to hint at a cancellation of the Weymann and Tabuteau contracts. He at once cabled for an explanation and not receiving any reply, he sent a second message. He now awaits a reply to this.

None of the Wright aviators will compete as a result of a conference Monday between Roy Knabenshue of the Wright company and Manager Adams D. Claffin of the meet.

Knabenshue came to Boston and tentatively entered Parmelee and one other Wright aviator. He had previously attempted to secure payment of a license for the meet, to get a large guarantee, and finally to have 20 per cent of the total receipts held in escrow, all demands being based on the claimed priority of the Wright patents of rudders and warning devices used in conjunction. These demands had been denied by Claffin, as the Chicago committee had done.

Shortly after Knabenshue communicated with his headquarters at Dayton, O., he notified Manager Claffin that the men would not enter.

Wallace E. Tillinghast of Worcester is appointed a member of the committee on measurements by Chairman Charles J. Glidden of the contest committee.

Tillinghast was communicated with by telephone yesterday and invited to exhibit his aeroplane during the meet. He declared last year he did not come because of the lack of an invitation. This year he says he has no machine sufficiently complete to bring to the Atlantic field.

The other members of the committee on measurements will be those members of the Aero Club of New England: J. Van Valkenburgh of Framingham, J. Walter Flag of Worcester, H. Helm Clayton of Canton and Jay B. Benton of Winchester. All have made balloon flights, but none airship flights.

Chairman Glidden of the contest committee has called a meeting for tomorrow afternoon at Young's hotel, when the rules of the meet will be further drafted. He has issued a copy of those governing the various events. They prohibit flying over the grandstand without special permission from the contest committee and make mandatory an inspection of each machine before each day's events. The examining committee consists of Albert Adams Merrill, the aviator; W. A. P. Willard, father of the aviator and a practical constructor of aeroplanes, and E. N. Fales of the M. I. T. Club, secretary of the contest committee.

CORPORATION TAX RATE FOR 1911 IS SET AT \$17.93 A THOUSAND

The tax upon the corporate franchise of each Massachusetts business corporation will be \$17.93 on a thousand this year, this being an increase of 33 cents over last year. This rate has been decided upon by the state tax commissioner, and it is supposed to represent the average rate at which property is taxed throughout the commonwealth.

This tax is levied upon the excess of the value of the stock of a corporation over and above the amount for which it is taxed by the local assessors, and the aggregate usually amounts to between \$7,000,000 and \$8,000,000. Because of the increase in the rate this year, the revenue from the tax is likely to be somewhat in excess of \$8,000,000.

Most of the revenue is returned by the commonwealth to the cities and towns, the state treasury retaining only so much of the tax as is assessed upon shares of stock owned without the commonwealth. All of the balance is paid to the city or town in which a corporation has its principal place of business.

D. J. TOBIN OFF FOR EUROPE

Daniel J. Tobin of Cambridge, international president of the Team Drivers Union, who sailed today for England as a representative of the American labor movement to the British trades congress at Newcastle-on-Tyne, was presented with \$500 in gold at a banquet Monday night at the Revere house.

GENERAL CHAPPELL PASSES AWAY
NEW YORK—Gen. George Chappell, 81, past grand commander of the Grand Army in New York state, passed away at his home in this city Monday.

ATWOOD ATTEMPTS A FLIGHT TO ALBANY BUT WIND PREVENTS

(Continued from page one)

to the Bronx, and then will turn in and follow Broadway down to Forty-second street in order to be the first man to pilot a heavier-than-air machine along the famous street. His flight is programmed to end at the old Sheephead bay race track.

Lost in the air in his aeroplane in trying to fly from Lyons, N. Y., to Auburn, 25 miles distant, Atwood wandered about in the clouds for almost an hour late Monday afternoon.

Atwood ascended at Lyons with the purpose of flying in an airline 98 miles to Utica before night. Just after he started he decided to detour from the course which he had been following along the tracks of the New York Central railroad and cut across country to give the crowds at Auburn an opportunity of seeing him.

Finally at 3:20 p. m. he suddenly appeared over Auburn and landed there.

COLLEGE PARK, Md.—Lieut. H. H. Arnold, carrying Capt. C. de F. Chandler, head of the army aviation school as a passenger, arrived at the army aero field today in a Wright biplane after a flight at a speed of almost a mile a minute to Frederick, Md., on Monday.

This was one of the longest trips yet made by a government machine carrying a passenger. The two officers covered the 42 miles in 47 minutes.

NEW YORK—Arrangements are taking form for the reception here of Harry N. Atwood, at the finish of his flight from St. Louis. It is announced that the aviator had set 5 o'clock Wednesday afternoon for the completion of his great flight. He will land at Sheephead Bay—not at Coney Island, as had been reported.

CHICAGO—Officials of the aviation meet have just announced that a revised reading of the barograph attached to the Curtiss biplane with which Lincoln Beachey broke the world's altitude record Sunday shows he reached 11,642 feet instead of 11,578, the unofficial reading.

Earle Ovington has announced his retirement from the aviation lists, saying he had listened to the importunities of Mrs. Ovington to give up flying. He will give his attention to a branch of the wireless telegraph business.

TRAVEL

Eastern Steamship Company ALL DAY ON THE OCEAN TO PORTLAND, ME.

Mondays, Wednesdays, Fridays
AT 9 A. M.
FROM INDIA WHARF
DUE PORTLAND 4:00 P. M.
No Other Trip From Boston
Like This

Seagoing Steamers, Splendid Dining-Room Service, Ample Accommodation.
Day Trips from Portland, 8:00 a. m. Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays.
Fare One Way, \$1.35; Round Trip \$2.00.
Night Service from Boston and Portland, 7:00 p. m.
Inquire of your nearest Ticket or Tourist Agent, or General Passenger Agent, Foster's Wharf, Boston, for time tables and complete information.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD

GIBRALTAR-NAPLES-GENOA
SPECIAL OUT-OF-SEASON RATES ON
S. S. BERLIN
Sails Saturday, Sept. 9, 11 A. M.
LONDON-PARIS-BREMEN
EXPRESS SAILINGS TUESDAYS
10 A. M.
KAISER W. M. DER GROSSE, AUG. 29
Kaiser Wilhelm II., Sept. 5
FAST MAIL, THURSDAYS 10 A. M.
PRINZ FRIED. WILHELM, AUG. 31
Friedrich der Grosse, Sept. 9
GIBRALTAR-NAPLES-GENOA
SAILINGS SATURDAYS 11 A. M.
KOENIG ALBERT, AUG. 26
Berlin (New), Sept. 10
Baltimore-Bremen Direct Wednesdays
One Class II Cabin Staterooms
Independent Around-the-World Trips \$618
OELRICHS & Co., Gen'l Agts.
81-85 State St., Boston

WHITE STAR LINE

BOSTON-QUEENSTOWN-LIVERPOOL
Arabic, Sept. 12, noon. Zealand, Sept. 26
Boston-Azores-Mediterranean
Romanic, Sept. 13, 12 noon. Canopic, Sept. 30

LEYLAND LINE

Boston-Liverpool
One Class Cabin Service (11)
Rate to Liverpool \$50
Winifred, Aug. 23, 11:30 a. m.
Bohemian, Sept. 9
OFFICE: 81 STATE ST., BOSTON

AROUND THE WORLD

ON AN
OCEAN
LINER
HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE
Duration 110 Days
Cost \$650
AND UP
Including All
Necessary
Expenses
Aboard
and
Shore
HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE
607 Boylston Street, Boston

HAMBURG-AMERICAN

London-Paris-Hamburg
Kais. Ausg. Vlc. Aug. 31, 11 a. m. Cleveland Sep. 9
Pres. Grant, Sept. 21, America Sep. 12
Ritz-Carlton, a la Carte Restaurant.
*Will call at Plymouth and Cherbourg.
Tourist Dept. for Trips Everywhere.
Hamburg-American Line, 607 Boylston St., Boston, Mass.

FASHIONS AND THE HOUSEHOLD

SAILOR SUIT FOR YOUNG GIRL

Blouse is made with front and back portions

THE sailor suit is one always in demand for young girls. This one is exceptionally smart. It includes the big sailor collar and it can be made with or without a yoke over the hips. The blouse can be made with a yoke facing and without opening at the front as illustrated, or it can be made without the facing and either with or without an opening at the front, and the collar can be made round in place of square. Many blouses of this sort are worn loose and this one can be treated in that way or be supplied with a casing and ribbon, as shown in one of the small views.

The suit consists of blouse and skirt. The blouse is made with front and back portions. The sailor collar finishes the neck edge and the shield is adjusted under it. The yoke when used is applied over the blouse. Both the long and short sleeves are cut in one piece each, but the long sleeves are finished with straight cuffs, the elbow sleeves with rolled-over cuffs. The skirt is cut in five gores, the front gore giving a panel effect.

For the 16 year size will be required 9 1/2 yards of material 27 inches wide, 7 1/2 yards 36 or 5 1/2 yards 44, with 1/2 yard 27 inches wide for collar and cuffs. The width of the skirt at the lower edge is 3 yards, 2 yards when plaited.

The pattern (7110) is cut in sizes for misses of 14, 16 and 18 years of age, and can be had at any May Mantion agency, or will be sent by mail. Address 132 East Twenty-third street, New York, or Masonic temple, Chicago.



TRIED RECIPES

PRUNE TARTLETS

LINE small tins with pastry and in each place a tablespoonful of prune pulp, prepared by rubbing cooked prunes through a sieve and adding two tablespoonfuls of fine bread crumbs to each cupful of fruit. Cover with the following mixture: Two tablespoonfuls each of butter and sugar beaten to a cream, two eggs, two-thirds of a cupful bread crumbs, 10 drops almond extract and one teaspoonful baking powder.

PEACHES AND DUMPLINGS

Take one pound of dried peaches, wash clean, then add one-half gallon cold water, boil down until one quart of juice remains. Add one-half cupful of sugar to peaches.

For Dumplings—Take two eggs, one tablespoonful beef drippings, two tablespoonfuls sugar, pinch of salt, one-half teaspoonful cinnamon; beat until light, add one-half cupful milk, one and one-half teaspoonfuls baking powder, then add enough flour to drop from spoon without sticking. Use tablespoon in dropping dumplings into the boiling peaches. Let all boil 10 minutes.

RAISIN BREAD

Cover two cupfuls of seedless raisins and two cupfuls of rolled oats with boiling water. Cook in double boiler to a thick porridge and until raisins are plump and tender. Then add one tablespoonful of lard and one of salt, one cupful of cooking molasses and one pint of water. Soak one yeast cake in a little water. When ingredients are cool add yeast. Mix with flour into a smooth dough. Let rise over night. In the morning mold into pans. Let rise and bake. Turn each loaf in melted lard when placed in oven and again when baked and removed from oven. This process makes a tender crust.

EGGLESS FRUIT CAKE

Two and one-half cupfuls of brown sugar, three-fourths cupful of butter, two cupfuls of sour milk, two teaspoonfuls of soda, one teaspoonful of baking powder, one teaspoonful of spice, one teaspoonful of cinnamon, one teaspoonful of vanilla, one-half cake of chocolate, one pound of raisins, four cupfuls of flour. Rub raisins with half the flour before adding to the cake. Bake in breadpan, put on filling, cut and fold together.

Filling for the Cake—Three and one-quarter cupfuls of sweet milk, three-quarter cupful of brown sugar, one teaspoonful of vanilla, butter the size of a walnut. Boil until thick when dropped on water; one-half cake of chocolate.

APPLE SAUCE CAKE

One and a half cupfuls of light brown sugar, one-half cupful of butter, one and a half cupfuls of apple sauce, cold and unsweetened, two and one-half cupfuls of flour, two teaspoonfuls of soda dissolved in apple sauce, one egg, one and a half cupfuls of raisins. This cake will keep like fruit cake.—Indianapolis Star.

FASHION BITS

Large collars in pique are worn with serge suits.

Fringes and galloons are used to weight down tunics.

Black satin trims some of the dainty pique collars.

Many of the new motor veils are as large as scarfs.

Embroidery is the dominant note in summer dress decoration.

Suede shoes with tiny straps over the instep are very popular.

Paris prophesies that the fall will see wide gowns—very wide.

Ball fringe is a stylish trimming, edging sleeves, skirts and tunics.—Washington Herald.

NIPPON STYLES

Nearly every woman nowadays cherishes a Japanese gown for house wear without realizing how interesting a garment it is, says the Chicago Inter Ocean. The sleeves themselves have a curious history. From the middle of the sixteenth century they began to increase in length, and especially those for young ladies have extended till now they are from three to four feet. This style, known as furisode, became very fashionable.

The width of the obi, or sash, has also varied, at first from 2 1/2 to 3 1/2 inches, and to six, seven, eight and nine inches.

Our own new fashions in sleeves and sashes originated among the common people of Japan, and from them were finally adopted by the upper classes. The young ladies of the Samurai class were the first to follow the popular styles in this respect, and the higher classes began to adopt them, until now these fashions prevail everywhere.

FOR THE NURSERY

The low wash stands, to place beside the tiny tub as one gives the baby a morning bath, are quite indispensable to those who have become accustomed to them, says the Newark News. These stands are to be had in iron, painted; in wood and also in wicker. Of course, one at all handy with tools may fashion one of these stands at home, for the toilet articles in paper-mache, tin or china may be bought separately.

WHAT IS WRONG WITH OUR BOYS?

Defects found in way they are trained

WHAT is wrong with our boys? This is the question asked and answered by William T. Miller of the Agassiz school in Boston, in an article in the Atlantic Monthly.

Employers constantly make complaints that boys cannot write neatly, spell correctly nor cipher accurately, while their personal habits are "seldom too admirable," and they have "little politeness or respect for superiors." And moreover, the critics lay the blame almost invariably, not on the boys, but on the system under which they are educated. Mr. Miller finds several things to be said in explanation and extenuation of existing conditions.

"When we compare for instance the business efficiency of present-day boys with that of 30 years ago we should take into account that the average store or office boy of today is decidedly lower in natural ability and mental caliber, regardless of his school training, than the boy in a similar position 30 years ago. The reason for this is that undoubtedly these boys come today from a lower level of boy-life. Business has broadened and expanded tremendously, making necessary a vast army of boy workers where before but few were required. This creates the demand; now for the supply. There are wide individual differences in boys. Those of a high order of natural ability usually wish to gain as much education as possible. Each year the opportunities for cheap and convenient higher education increase; each year more and more boys who are mentally and morally strong go into the higher schools, both secondary and collegiate and are thereby withdrawn from the supply needed to fill the places created by the commercial demand. Hence these places must be filled by a lower type of boy. In other words, the boy who would formerly have been in the store and the office is now in the high school. Figures alone do not prove much, but it is interesting to note that as late as 1880 only 50 per cent of the grammar school graduates entered high school in Boston, while in 1908 68 per cent entered.

"Another reason why the boy of the

business world today is of a lower type than his predecessor of the sixties is found in the glamor of commercial employment as contrasted with the undesirable features of industrial or trade work."

Mr. Miller believes that one of the great problems of the present day is "a proper adjustment of talents and abilities to social and economic needs"—in other words, vocational guidance. In Germany the problem has been taken up and a solution of it has almost been worked out. Here, however, we have only just begun to see that the efficiency of our social machine "depends upon a proper balancing of the various forces entering into its complex action." If only we can see to it that boys get into that class of work for which they are best fitted, both by inclination and personal aptitude, "they will do better work and the whole community will benefit."

Back of all, however, lies a fact which many close observers find—that "boys do not work hard enough."

The home must cooperate with the school or the habits developed in the school in five hours will be lost at home.

While education has become far more widely diffused than it was 30 years ago, education "is not to be appraised by quantity." Its value depends "on the power it develops." This lack of the habit of work on the part of boys imposes on schools an obligation to see that they "do more work and do it more carefully and continuously." The home must help the school until a condition is built up, in which "the boy does not sit back and absorb an education, but makes a vigorous personal effort to secure it."

At bottom "there is nothing very seriously wrong with our boys," concludes Mr. Miller, but there are defects in the way he is trained. These are serious enough and should be "met at once by corrective policies, both in the school and the home, or we shall soon find our boys at a standstill."

THAIS COIFFURE LED OTHERS

Some of the latest ideas in hair dressing

THE manner of arranging one's hair makes or mars a toilet, and a dowdy coiffure is not only a detriment, but detracts much from the general appearance. As soon as the new coiffures are introduced women flock to the hair dresser to try one, just as they visit the millinery openings to get their first peek at the Parisians' creations each season.

The leonic coiffure is among the smart designs of midsummer, says the Denver Times, and can be made by rope twisting a natural wavy hair switch and arranging artistically a few single puffs around the same. The low pompadour is seen everywhere, while the back hair is done at different parts of the head.

The latest London style is called "t coronation" and is arranged by parting the hair in the center and braiding one or more switches entirely around the head. With this style a ribbon or fancy band gives the necessary touch for evening.

A beautiful, graceful Grecian coiffure is easily accomplished by using three large psychic puffs and rope twisting a braid loosely around the puffs. This is arranged low at the back and is becoming to most faces.

The Yvette coiffure which has attracted much attention is obtained by

using a wavy transformation worn outside one's hair to which are added large single puffs and neck curls.

A classic coiffure which is extremely pretty is known as the Thais, and won first award at the Paris hairdressers' exposition. This effect is accomplished by using a psychic and a wavy switch swirled from ear to ear. Pinless cluster puffs worn low at the neck with the front hair parted in the middle with soft natural waves makes a coiffure which is called the madonna, because of its simplicity.

The narrowest braid which is found in the shops is called the psyche basquet braid. It is 26 inches long with the single psyche puff across the center and clusters of curls at each end to dress the temple. The hasquet braids have five strands terminating in curls to be worn at the temple. The braids are easily dressed and easily put on, and have become quite as popular as their predecessors, the coronet braids.

The straight bang is still shown, it saves the cutting of one's hair, and although not adopted as extensively as other fashions still holds favor. The new hair ornaments are designed of brilliants and pearls, or either stone used by itself.

AUNT DELIA MAKING APPLE PIE

Word picture of President Taft's relative

THE Washington Times paints this picture of President Taft's Aunt Delia making an apple pie for the silver wedding anniversary. Such a pie would carry us back to childhood at the speed of an aeroplane. The only fly speck on this brilliant picture is the fact that Pauline is a Holstein cow. She could not give "Jersey cream."

"Rolling up her sleeves, she will mix the lard and flour with just the proper modicum of water. She will roll the dough to just the proper thickness and dress the well-greased plate with its first layer of incipient joy. Then the apples pared with economical thinness of peeling will be sliced upon the waiting paste. There will be no stewing of the fruit, but crisp and white each separate slice will lie alone. Then for the sugar scattered with a generous hand, the merest drop of lemon extract, a sprinkling of cinnamon, a bit of butter here and there, and the filling is complete. Aunt Delia, as she turns once more to the rolling pin and dough will take one slice of the apple and taste it, to see if it suits. Perhaps just a little more, just a suspicion more, of the cinnamon, and it is perfect.

"Then the upper crust. No lattice work, no fancy business. This is to be a 'kivered' pie, the only real way to finish an apple pie. She rolls the dough, butters it lightly, then folds it over carefully, and with the knife cuts four slanting gashes along the doubled edge, lifts it still doubled to the waiting plate, and unfolds it so that all the apple is encompassed by the covering. Carefully as one would tuck an only child into its crib she folds the upper crust under the edge

of the lower. Then over the whole she flicks from her fingers a few vagrant drops of water and from the dredge sifts the daintiest imaginable covering of flour, and the composition is ready for the oven.

"It will be late Monday afternoon by now, for the pie must not become cold before it is eaten. Guests perhaps are arriving, they are asking for Aunt Delia, but not until the pie is done will she leave the kitchen.

"At last the trained eye knows that a minute more will spoil it, a minute less would have left it incomplete; and the pie is taken from the oven, and left to cool somewhat. Unless something happens to put away Aunt Delia's schedule, that pie will come to the table just as its temperature reaches the point where its warmth will serve only to make more delicious the cool libation of Jersey cream which Pauline will furnish to pour over it."

ROOM IS UNIQUE

Every year many people visit the home of Mrs. M. A. Cotton, in Tarpon, Mex., to see a unique room—unique in that its walls are papered with the scales of the tarpon, says an exchange. Mrs. Cotton holds the record for tarpon fishing, and others who indulge in the sport now do their share toward covering the walls in Mrs. Cotton's home. The usual procedure is for a person to select a perfect scale from the first tarpon he or she succeeds in landing, and, inscribing it with the sender's autograph, forward it to Mrs. Cotton.

Three Points

About

The Monitor

One of the points we make is this, that the Monitor circulates nationally among people of more than ordinary purchasing ability, intelligence and discrimination.

Another point we make about the Monitor is that it is a home paper considered desirable by such a class of people.

A third point we make about the Monitor is that it is not ephemeral, as is the average daily newspaper, but has a secondary circulation, a passed-along circulation, which is just as valuable to the advertiser as is our primary circulation.

Interestingly enough, all three of these points are proved in a letter which we received recently from Samuel T. Bodine, general manager of the United Gas Improvement Company of Philadelphia, written in reply to a letter from us soliciting advertising.

He writes: "I heartily indorse all that you say, and all that you quote Collier's Weekly as saying, in praise of your paper. I have read it regularly for the last three years with great pleasure and profit; for two years of that time I sent it abroad to my family, as I consider it one of the very best newspapers published in the United States."

If you really wish to feel that your advertising is reaching this kind of people and reaching them right, you should include the Monitor in your advertising this fall.

Will You?



GIRLS GO OUT INTO THE WORLD

They value a feeling of independence

THE dear old fashioned girl is gone. It is years since some wise one sensed this change and bemoaned the fact that things could never again be as they had been, says a writer in the Manitoba Free Press. Since that there have been many wise ones to bewail, and blame the modern girl, but unheeding she has gone her way and no doubt she has changed. Only recently a sweet, white-haired mother said to me: "I have raised seven daughters and three sons, and if I had my life to live over again, I would give them all a good education and not try to save money for them. These days," she continued, "young folks will not stay at home."

That was one side. Only a week ago a woman asked me to pay special attention to a girl I was to meet. She explained that the girl was one of the old-fashioned type, and was not capable of taking her place in the world of today. I met the girl and found her sweet and good. I am sure she would make a sacrifice for any one to whom a sacrifice would be a benefit. I am also sure that should misfortune visit that home, and leave her to battle with the world, she would have a desperately hard struggle, and would be capable of doing only the rough work of the world.

Some time ago I was delighted to hear that an apartment block in Winnipeg was specially fitted up for girls. I had become so accustomed to seeing advertisements "gentlemen only," that there was a feeling of satisfaction in knowing that there was at least one block in the city where it was "Ladies Only," and I was not surprised to hear

that it was but seldom that a suite in that apartment was vacant. The girls living in that apartment are business girls, who would not stay at home and be dependent. Some of these girls no doubt do not make much more than a living, but they make that, they make a home for themselves, and they have that which they value most of all, i.e., independence.

No doubt many mothers and fathers will differ from me, and claim that these girls should stay at home with their mothers who need them. I know of cases where the mothers need them all right, and where they are wearing themselves out, because their daughters will not stay, but in the majority of cases I do not blame the girls for going, not even when their mothers need them.

This world owes every one a chance, and the girl who stays at home and works until she is too old to learn anything of life, and does it for her keep and the promise of a wedding dress, is not getting her chance. The boys are not all leaving home, but they would if they were expected to work as the girls are. The boys get a share in the business or a farm and stock, and even a mother who was advocating homesteads for women thought it would be so nice for the older girls in a family to be able to homestead, to hand over to their younger brothers.

Give the girls a fair chance and as many of them will stay home as can make good there.

AUTOMATIC IS SAID TO BE IN CHICAGO TO STAY

Promoters of Independent Telephone Service Aver Intention to Remain Permanently in Field

FILED CONTRACTS ASSURE SUCCESS

RECEIVERS' notes to the amount of \$1,000,000 have been authorized in the United States circuit court by Judge Kohlsaat, in order that the receivers of the Illinois Tunnel Company of Chicago may extend in that city the automatic independent telephone system.

Of the total authorized, \$500,000 of the notes have already been placed and C. O. Frisbie, president of the Illinois Tunnel Company, states that the work of expanding the system will be prosecuted with the utmost diligence.

"The development of the plant of the Illinois Tunnel Company," said Mr. Frisbie to a representative of the telephone, "is being pushed with all the speed possible. We now have plans under way to extend our lines to each north and west in the city to reach the districts in which the greatest demand for the service exists at present."

Patrons Found

"Connection at the city limits with the long distance lines of the Interstate Telephone & Telegraph Company of Aurora will be accomplished about the middle of the month."

"We are rapidly working out a comprehensive scheme of development in Chicago which will, in a comparatively short time, place the Independent service at the command of every section of the city. Funds for this purpose will be forthcoming as fast as they are needed."

There are at present in operation approximately 27,000 independent stations in Chicago, while over 30,000 contracts in addition are now on file in the company's office. These are being filled as fast as a large crew of installers can handle them, and are increasing the list of automatic users at a rate which demands a frequent reissue of the directory.

The announcement some time ago that the Independent systems in the vicinity of Chicago were to be given connection with the automatic plant of the Illinois Tunnel Company has stimulated construction to an amazing extent throughout Illinois and the other states adjoining. Contracts for material and equipment, largely for toll and long distance lines, aggregating over \$1,000,000, were reported at a recent meeting of the new Illinois Toll Clearing Company, and this was only a beginning.

The stimulus of the Chicago connection is also being strongly felt locally by the independent throughout the territory mentioned. New subscribers are being added rapidly and business men are increasing their facilities with the intent to be fully prepared to utilize the long distance service into and out of Chicago so soon as it is established.

Sell-out Denied

Occasionally a rumor still gains ground that the independent company in that city is lying on its oars, as it were, and is perfecting plans to sell out to the Chicago Bell. This is emphatically denied by officials of the Illinois Tunnel Company, and these denials are borne out effectively by the activity which is evidenced in the continued extension of the system. It is certainly only reasonable to conclude that no telephone corporation, which is on the eve of turning over its properties to a competitor, would consider the expenditure of an additional \$1,000,000.

The story recently reached the ears of Fred A. Dolph, receiver of the Interstate Independent, and was promptly laid to rest by him with a few clear and pungent remarks. Mr. Dolph is singularly well qualified to speak with knowledge of the situation, inasmuch as both his company and the Illinois Tunnel Company are under the jurisdiction of Judge Kohlsaat, by whose orders the physical connection of the plants is now being accomplished.

MOTOR FIRE MACHINE PROTECTS WIDE AREA

Underwriters Speak in Favor of Automobile Rig for Speed and Readiness to Meet Consecutive Calls

OLD EQUIPMENT TO BE DISPLACED

CITIZENS of Minneapolis living in the Lake Harriet district recently appeared before the officials of the city and asked that the station on which they depended for fire protection be supplied with a new equipment. To emphasize their need they reminded the committee of a house that once burned down within a half a block of the station; and they complained of having to rely on a chemical engine with an imperfect hose. The request of the petitioners was in a manner granted, but not as they expected. The fire committee explained that a motor equipment would be installed with a fast machine at a neighboring station on Hennepin avenue at Thirty-sixth street to cover the district south, and that this was expected to give the protection asked for.

Expert Warrant Given

The city of Minneapolis, according to the Minneapolis Journal, has probably bought its last piece of horse-drawn fire apparatus, the fire department committee having adopted recommendations for presentation to the city council that only automobile rigs be purchased in the future. Members of the national board of fire underwriters, who have been inspecting the city, give automobile apparatus unqualified endorsement. The structural engineer of the board, F. A. Raymond, speaking before the committee, said:

"Where the automobile rigs have been used, they have proved that they provide much quicker service. A few seconds saved on a fire run often means a great saving on loss, and the motor apparatus will save minutes."

"How efficient are the automobile rigs on mud roads?" inquired Alderman M. P. McNerny.

"The experience of cities in the West and Southwest," Mr. Raymond replied, "has proven them superior to the horse-drawn apparatus. I do not see how horses stand the long runs in Minneapolis. That brings out another advantage of the automobile apparatus. It is ready to start again the minute it reaches the station."

"Would we be warranted in surmising that your report will recommend the installation of motor-driven equipment?" asked Chairman J. D. Williams.

"Undoubtedly," replied Mr. Raymond, "for it will cut the running time in two."

Expense Reckoned

The committee made its recommendations to the council stronger and asked approval for purchases, when funds from

bond sales are available, of three pieces of motor equipment. Contracts will be awarded to the American LaFrance Fire Engine Company for a squad wagon at \$5,000, the Seagrave company, for a combination hose and chemical wagon at \$5,375, and a Ramblor roadster at \$2,700 from P. J. Downs & Co., for the use of Assistant Chief Sandy Hamilton.

Other cars for district chiefs, probably will be purchased soon, and motor-driven apparatus will supplant the horse-drawn rigs as fast as they are put out of service.

COMPANY TO MOVE 1000 WELLS FARGO FAMILIES 1000 MILES

CHICAGO—Five special trains, carrying 1000 employees of the Wells Fargo Express Company, their families, baggage and household effects, are due to arrive in Chicago from New York Sept. 15.

This announcement followed a decision of the officials of the express company to remove the entire New York office department to the Chicago offices at 817 South Fifth avenue. The party journey—3000. The transportation will be made at the expense of the express company.

On their arrival in Chicago the employees and their relatives will be conducted to hotels by agents of the company. They will be at liberty to remain in the hotels at the expense of the company until they find suitable homes in Chicago or the suburbs.

Arrangements are being made by the company through Chicago real estate agents to supply the newcomers with complete data to guide them in the selection of home sites.

STRANGE ANIMAL TO BE SHOWN ON LONG WHARF

The 1000-pound reptile caught off the coast of Nova Scotia and brought here by the Prince Arthur of the D. A. R. line Sunday, Aug. 13, is regarded as a curiosity. In appearance it resembles a cross between a seal and a turtle. It has the head of a turtle with large projecting flippers and tail like a seal. It is covered by a heavy shell ribbed lengthwise oblong in shape. This species of the reptile family has never before been seen here.

It is an inhabitant of the tropics and was brought north by the Gulf stream from the Caribbean sea. Its age is estimated at 100 years. The creature will be placed on exhibition at Long wharf next Thursday. Persons interested in strange forms of animal life are invited to see it and to school children it will prove especially interesting.

CROWN PRINCE GREET'S SHIPS

TOKIO—United States cruisers Saratoga and New Orleans arrived at Hakodate Monday. Rear Admiral J. B. Murdock and the officers of the vessels were received by the crown prince, who is now visiting the district.

THOUGHT AND RELIGION ARE TOPICS

Lake Forest University Prize of \$6000 Aims to Employ Highest Talent and Ripest Scholarship of World

THEOLOGICALS in and about Chicago, over the United States and throughout the world, are deeply interested in a \$6000 prize contest for the best book treating of the relation of Christianity to the world of thought, offered by the trustees of Lake Forest University, says the Chicago Post.

The prize is to be offered every 10 years and the most distinguished scholars are expected to contest. The money comes from a fund donated to the university by William Bross of Chicago, Lieutenant-Governor of Illinois, from 1876 to 1880.

According to the terms of the agreement, a large sum of money was transferred to the trustees of the university, the income to be accumulated for periods of 10 years. Then, at these intervals, the large prize was to be awarded.

Glasgow Was First

The first prize was won in 1905 by Prof. James Orr, D. D., of the University of Glasgow for his treatise on "The Problem of the Old Testament."

The judges were Prof. George Trumbull Ladd of Yale University, Prof. Alex-

ander Thomas Ormoud of Princeton University and Prof. George Frederick Wright of Oberlin College.

In establishing the foundation Mr. Bross desired to "stimulate the production of the best books on the connection, relation and mutual bearing of any practical science or the history of our race, or the facts in any department of knowledge, with and upon the Christian religion."

The founder, in his gift, had in view the religion of the Bible, composed of the Old and New Testaments.

His object, as stated, was "to call out the best efforts of the highest talent and ripest scholarship of the world to illustrate from science or any department of knowledge, and to demonstrate the divine origin and authority of the Christian Scriptures; and further to show how both science and revelation coincide, and to prove the existence, the providence, or any or all of the attributes of the only living and true God, infinite, eternal and unchangeable in His being, wisdom, power, holiness, justice, goodness and truth."

The books submitted must be sent

in before Jan. 1, 1915, but preferably not before Oct. 1, 1914. The judges making the award will be distinguished men of divinity, science or letters. They will be three in number and will be chosen by the trustees of Lake Forest University at some later time.

President John S. Nollen of Lake Forest University will supply information to prospective contestants.

Lectures Printed

The Bross lectureship, supported by an additional fund, pays the expenses of distinguished scholars who give courses at the university at intervals. The lectures are printed in book form and, together with the prize books, will compose the Bross library.

Prof. Josiah Royce of Harvard University will give the lectures in November on "The Sources of Religious Insight."

Earlier lecturers have been Francis Landey Patten of Princeton Seminary, Prof. Marcus Dods of New College, Edinburgh; Prof. J. Arthur Thompson of the University of Aberdeen, and Frederick Jones Bliss of Beirut, Syria.

MASSIVE CONCRETE PIER BUILT IN RACINE, WIS., IS SAID TO MARK ERA

Huge 40-Ton Solid Columns Stand on End and Make Continuous Wall

MARINE MASONRY WORK WINS PRAISE

Henry Schlueter, Designer, Is Also Inventor of Interlocking

THE concrete pier just completed at the foot of Seventh street for the city of Racine, by Messrs. Schlueter & Keelyn of Chicago, marks a new era in marine masonry, says the Racine (Wis.) Daily Journal.

The consensus of opinion is that the character of its construction makes it well high indestructible. It has already gone through, unmoved, the worst storm in 25 years.

Schlueter & Keelyn claim that through their system they are able to build structural concrete in any depth of water as readily as on land, and that it will result in establishing artificial islands near cities at less cost of maintenance than the natural islands of isolated places.

The system employed has been in use for three or four years in Chicago and along Lake Michigan shore in Illinois and Wisconsin, but the form of construction has been of a lighter or different style and stability than is apparent in the massive caisson type of interlocking tubes in this new pier.

This is composed of a series of great columns of solid concrete, each weighing about 40 tons, which are "stood up on their ends, so to speak, and as they are built up side by side are so interlocked together as to form a continuous wall of concrete. In fact, it now stands a mouthful of concrete 200 feet long, eight feet four inches wide and 12 to 13 feet deep.

While the girder of the pier is a flat-topped mass of concrete eight feet four inches across and vertically evened along three or four feet down its sides, the lower or main portion of the structure, by reason of its tubular form, presents a fluted appearance. This "fluting" design tends to "break the waves in pieces" as they dash or travel along its sides.

The mass of concrete in the tubes, as well as in the girder, contains 50 per cent of riprap and quarry chips. The concrete is deposited in the tubes through a regular feed tube seven inches in diameter, and the concrete pouring through

this tube discharges at the bottom of the interlocking tube.

The advantage of mixing 50 per cent of riprap in the concrete is that the concrete sets quicker, and effects sure interior setting after being in place, thus offering greater resistance against the onslaught of the waves.

The circular form of the interlocking tube (the steel being all in tension) is at once made rigid, after the soft mass of mortared concrete and stone is in place.

The tubes are set in places with the jaw forward as the tongue part of the tube is built in such a way that the pressure of the load of concrete and rock inside swells the tongue and thoroughly engages the jaw of the previously set tube, thus making the interlock practically water tight. The one inch space between the tongue and jaw groove is filled with cement and sand grouting, insuring a water tight interlock.

The concrete girder is engaged to the top of the tubes by 12 1 inch distorted rods 4 feet long, extending into the concrete inside of the tube about 2 feet and into the girder the same distance.

The casting of the girder is affected in 14 foot sections, alternately, to take care of contraction and expansion and has 10 1 inch distorted reinforcing rods running through same lengthwise.

Henry Schlueter designed the work and is the inventor of the interlocking system.

The city officials and citizens generally are unanimous in praising their pier.

FOUR NEW GUNS FOR BATTLESHIP RHODE ISLAND

The battleship Rhode Island will be placed in dry dock tomorrow in order to receive four new 12-inch guns. The ship will remain in dock at least three weeks, while the work of installation is going on.

These huge guns, which are the product of the naval gun factory at the Washington navy yard, arrived at Charleston recently on flat cars, and are now beside the big dry dock in front of the commandant's office, waiting to be swung aboard the ship by the giant traveling crane which runs around the dock.

The battleship New Jersey, which has been in dry dock for the past few days, was taken out this forenoon, and is now alongside one of the navy yard piers. The work upon this ship consisted of minor repairs.

FRANCONIA SAILS ON RETURN TRIP

With 64 saloon, 140 second cabin and 320 stowage passengers the Cunard liner Franconia sailed for Liverpool this morning on scheduled time.

Among the saloon passengers were Mr. and Mrs. H. P. Burt and Miss Beatrice M. Burt; C. Foster Bailey, Sven Robert Bergman, Mr. and Mrs. James H. Lawson, Dr. T. C. Williams, Mr. and Mrs. Jacob Smith, Dr. Louis B. Wilson, Eric Irwin, Mr. and Mrs. G. H. Littlefield and Mr. and Mrs. Jacob Smith.

The steamer's cargo included 41,000 bushels of wheat, 300 tons of provisions, 200 tons of flour, 300 tons of oil cake and general freight.

SPANIARDS EXPECT TO REGAIN ISLANDS

NEW YORK—J. Hamilton Lewis of Chicago who has been in Spain two months, returned Monday.

"In the outlying districts," said Mr. Lewis, "the sentiment in Spain is that the Spanish government is using the reports that the Maine was blown up from the inside as the basis for an alleged demand upon the United States for an indemnity."

"The government does not seriously consider this, but the whole Spanish nation is alive to the proposition that the United States is to return to Spain the Philippines and possibly Puerto Rico. The revolutionary politicians are stirring up the people with these idle reports. Plymouth, county president.

NAMES TEACHERS FOR MIDDLEBORO PUBLIC SCHOOLS

MIDDLEBORO, Mass.—The fall term of the public schools will commence on Tuesday, Sept. 5. Superintendent of Schools Bates announces the following corps of teachers for the year:

High school, Walter Sampson principal, Leonard O. Tilton, William A. Harbottle, J. Grace Allen, Edith H. Rand, Esther E. Morse, Irene M. Crawford, Susan Eastham.

School street school, Frank E. Perkins principal, grade 8; Mary O'Hara, grades 6-7; Isabelle Pratt, grade 7; Ruth W. Holloway, grade 6; Hattie M. Jones, grade 5; Faye H. Deane, grade 4; Annie H. Andrews, grade 3; Myrtle A. Shaw, grades 4-5.

Union street school, Eleanor A. Bardeen principal, grade 2; Bessie B. Bailey, grade 3; Laura Bump, sub-principal grade.

Forest street school, Flora Clark principal, sub-primary grade; Alice M. Ward, grade 1; Mattie M. Bennett, grade 2; West side school, Mervie S. Miller, principal, grades 6, 7, 8; Lucy E. Merrilow, grades 4, 5; Etta W. Toothaker, grades 2, 3; Annabel Landgrebe, sub-principal, grade 1.

Suburban schools, Pleasant street, Katherine Hayden; Plymouth street, Elsie Landgrebe; Purchase, Charlotte E. Perkins; Thompsonville, Agnes Fennio; Soule, Maude Mc Moraville; Waterville, Marion F. Dunham; Greene, Emma alhue; Rock, Mary E. Burke; Thomastown, Daisy E. Stenhouse; South Middleboro, Margaretta A. Wallace; Highland, Irene J. Hatch; Wappanuck, Mary E. Deane; Marion road, Alta Battles; France, Mary C. Azevedo.

Special teachers, music, Austin M. Howard; drawing, Mary L. Cook; penmanship, William A. Harbottle.

The sub-primary grade corresponds to grade 1 of last year, grade 1 to grade 2 of last year and so on up to grade 8, which corresponds to grade 9 of last year.

W. C. T. U. PLANS CONVENTION

BROCKTON, Mass.—The Plymouth County Woman's Christian Temperance Union will hold its autumn convention at Wareham Sept. 22. Mrs. Katherine Lente Stevenson, Massachusetts state president, will be one of the speakers. The program is being arranged by Mrs. Nathaniel Morton of Pembroke, county secretary, and Mrs. P. R. Clifford of Wareham.

APPRENTICES WANT TO STUDY AT CINCINNATI

New Cooperative Methods of Industrial Training Find Favor With Men in Practical Business

MACHINE SHOP IS FULLY EQUIPPED

WHEN Dr. Kerschensteiner of Munich, the leading public school superintendent of Germany, visits Cincinnati to study its system of industrial education, and when Dr. McMurray of Columbia and other American educators of like eminence do the same, it is evident that something new is on foot in the educational world.

The fascinating story of this new evolution is briefly told by Dwight Mallory Pratt, D. D., in the Congregationalist and Christian World.

In seven years Dr. F. B. Dyer, superintendent of the public schools, with able lieutenants, has revolutionized the educational methods of the city. Slowly and quietly he has emancipated the schools from the blighting control of boodler politics. His statesmanship is equally seen in the discovery of teachers of exceptional talent. In Principal J. H. Renshaw he found a genius in the art of applying knowledge to practical use. For nine years Mr. Renshaw worked in a shop prior to going to college. In college he saw all his studies in their relation to industrial arts. After graduation he returned to the shop to teach apprentices that part of knowledge that applies to their practical work.

Parallel with this effort the University of Cincinnati and the high school developed a cooperative plan which provides courses of study and work alternating weekly between the high school or university and the shop. This was the first experiment of the kind this side the Atlantic. It is likely to revolutionize the methods of practical education in the western hemisphere. The leading manufacturers and corporations in the city have already entered into partnership with this plan. Other proprietors of great industries are eager to cooperate as soon as the system can be expanded.

General education has no specific end in view. Here the practical aim gives a motive and a meaning to study. It wakes the intellect to new life and gives birth to a surprising interest and enthusiasm. The relating of mathematics to definite work enables a boy to accomplish more, says Dr. Dyer, in an hour than in a month of dawdling over his work. The school principal and foreman of the shop work hand in hand. The boys working half time in the shops are

given half pay. Manufacturers and foremen make the report that "in most cases the output of the boys in the shops is greater than when they worked full time. When the boys return to their shops they are quizzed by the workmen and foremen, and the lessons given in the school are quite generally discussed in the shops."

The workmen themselves are beginning to ask for the same schooling. Of the 15,000 young people under 20 years of age now at work in commercial and industrial lines in Cincinnati, 5,000 are already provided for in evening schools. It is hoped to reach the other 10,000 soon. This adaptation of the school to the scholar and not the scholar to the school is a marked illustration of modern educational methods.

In order to provide equipment for these new ideals the city has housed its two oldest high schools in buildings costing each \$800,000. The machine shop alone at the Woodward school cost \$40,000. Both schools provide for every form of practical industry, from the cultural arts to the carpenter's shop and the forge.

The system of cooperative industrial education, evolved in the university and incorporated in the new high schools, is commanding exceptional and far-reaching interest. Already 600 young men from all parts of the land, some of them as far west as the Pacific, have applied for admission. Local needs and demands, however, are so great that only about 60 of the number can be received.

The continuation schools for apprentices are operated only by the public schools. They differ from the cooperative schools in that the latter lead from the school to the shop and the former from the shop to the school. Their exceptional value has been recognized by the General Assembly of Ohio, which, at its last session, enacted a law authorizing boards of education to open continuation schools throughout the state, and making attendance therein compulsory for all, who between 14 and 16 years of age secure "certificates to work."

The Cincinnati Board of Education has already made provision for continuation schools for girls, and appointed an experienced and gifted teacher as supervisor, who has visited all the leading department stores in the city, has found the merchants not only glad to cooperate, but willing also to permit some of their employees to attend a school of salesmanship a half day each week without loss of pay. A room will be equipped as a store, with the different lines of stock represented, and put in charge of a teacher who has had special training and experience as a saleswoman. This form of continuation school is designed to give girls training in any branch in which they may be deficient. The courses will include business arithmetic and correspondence, rapid calculation, spelling, writing and reading.

RATIONAL GOLF

By JASON ROGERS

"Moran, thrice champion of Ireland, seems to be peculiarly unfortunate in his efforts to qualify for the great money competition, the News of the World tournament," says Horace Hutchinson in the London Telegraph. "Probably he is quite distinctly the best player in his own island. He was easily first in the championship. In the preliminary contest for the News of the World race no one came in ahead of him, but two equalled his score, Edmundson, who is, perhaps, second to him in Irish golf, and Pope, a man less well known. Yet it was he, Pope, who proved victor when the triangular duel was fought out, and he who will appear in the lists at Valton Heath, which is the scene of the final stages. So to him there is due great credit, and he has the chance to win more."

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I have found myself rather severely heckled for what I believed to be harmless, and even necessary, remarks in last week's Daily Telegraph about the cut approach stroke in golf, its neglect by our own young amateurs, its study by the young Americans, and the consequent relative advantage at which it seems to me that the latter stand. One correspondent, perhaps assuming too confidently that cut on the ball of necessity implies cutting out of the turf, writes that "the practice is altogether unnecessary and far worse than cutting the cloth at billiards." "Far worse" is surely a little strong. "Personally," he continues, "I have never been able to understand how deliberate divot-cutting has been tolerated, and even encouraged, by professionals and by the best amateurs. You yourself, sir, are credited with having discovered the stroke." If that last statement be a true statement of the general opinion, then I must disclaim the credit. I wish I had the honor. I believe it to be due to Tom Morris, who practically invented the art of approaching with iron clubs. Before him, men commonly approached with the "baffy spoon."

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Then my friend, or enemy, goes on to say that I must know how much harm divot-cutting does to the course, that it takes all pleasure out of the game for him if the man he is playing with cuts out divots, that it is an unsportsmanlike stroke, and wholly unnecessary. "It affords me," he says, "far more pleasure to pick a ball up clean off the turf and pitch it up to the hole on the green, even if I do everrun the hole a bit, than it can you to dig into the ground to put a little cut on the ball." Doubtless their measurements of degrees of joy to be derived from cer-

tain strokes are hard to make, but assuredly this advocate gives his case wholly and irrevocably away in his next sentence, saying, "The one is a crude, clumsy stroke, the other golf as it should be played." Exactly how golf should be played is something of an open question, but the man who writes of the cut strokes as "crude and clumsy" gives himself away as entirely without any understanding of that which he is criticizing, for if there is one stroke in golf that requires deftness, delicacy and finish of execution, it is just this one of the cut approach.

With all this in its favor however I do not think I would counsel the use of the cut stroke, which, it has to be admitted, is, generally speaking, responsible for the cutting out of divots, if I believed it was really injurious to the green. But this I do not believe. It is not easy to play approach strokes at all without some scuffling of the turf, and turf thus scuffed makes a far worse wound in the green, because a far less easily repairable one, than is inflicted when a slab is cut out with a masher or iron. It is for this reason that such clubs as the old "baffy" or the "Unionist" invented by Lord Wemyss are really so much worse for the course than the honest iron clubs. These other scrape the turf and break up any fraying beyond possibility of replacement. The iron cut out a firm slice (I do not speak of the green in the abnormal condition reduced it), which can be replaced so that no man can tell that it ever was taken out.

I am told—but the only reason for believing such a report seems to be that it scarcely would have been made had it not been true—that they have actually been shutting up some greens on account of the crumbly condition to which the turf was reduced. These named to me were Troon and Trumerry, which, it may be noted, are situated in what is normally the wettest side of the British Isles, the west coast of Scotland. It is a fact, if it be one, which is rather significant—significant of the greater distress which vegetation suffers from a prolonged spell of drought in proportion as the drought is unusual. The reason is not far to seek—in a soil which is often in an arid state, the grass has learned of necessity to send down its roots deep-searching for such moisture as they may find. In a soil that is tolerably supplied with water they have not acquired this deep-going habit, and the consequence is that when the drought comes it catches them close to the surface and they get dried up very quickly.

ABINGTON STIRRED BY CONTEST OVER HOUSE NOMINATION

ABINGTON, Mass.—The reported action of the Republican committees of Abington and Whitman in agreeing that the latter town shall name the representative candidate this year though it is Abington's turn, has aroused considerable criticism among the Republicans of this town.

One year ago, Maurice Kane of Whitman, the Republican candidate, was defeated by Clarence W. Harding of Whitman, the Democratic nominee, after having served one year.

This year it is also Abington's turn to name the Democratic nominee, but in view of the successful run made by Representative Harding the local Democrats have waived their claim so as to allow him to become a candidate for reelection.

Several names have been mentioned by Abington Republicans as candidates for the Republican nomination, but all so far have refused to run.

Now the friends of former Representative Kane have come forward and asked that he be given another nomination so that he can again contest with Mr. Harding for the election. This proposition is said to have met with the approval of the Republican town committees of Whitman and Abington.

Local Republicans have been greatly stirred over the proposition and are seeking a man who is willing to accept the nomination.

PENSACOLA NAVY YARD IS COSTLY

WASHINGTON—It is the navy department's purpose to abandon all work in the Pensacola navy yard, but not to dismantle it, according to a report of Acting Secretary Winthrop to the Senate. He said that all the equipment in the yard would be placed in condition for preservation for future possible use, and that the disposition of the dry dock there was under consideration.

A board recently recommended that the dry dock either be sold or a large amount of money spent to make it serviceable.

Mr. Winthrop reported that work could be done in the Pensacola yard as cheaply as at other yards within its equipment limits and the available labor market, but the operating of the yard involved greatly increased cost for maintenance, equipment, administration, etc., thus unnecessarily increasing the total cost of production and repairs of the navy as a whole. During the last year \$217,065 had been expended to produce \$18,733.

CHILDREN RAISE PLAYGROUND FLAG

WORCESTER, Mass.—In the presence of more than 2000 of their friends, with their mothers and fathers in the crowd, and to the stirring notes of the national hymn, the children of the Beaver garden city had a flag raising Monday night at their playground.

The Rev. D. R. J. Flood, Louis E. Feingold, the Rev. Howard E. Legg and others addressed the gathering.

The band marched at 7:30 p. m. around May street and up Westfield street to the grandstand, which had been erected on the children's playground, and the flag commissioner flung the national emblem to the breeze, while cheers from 2000 throats filled the air. The flag was presented by Henry C. Gratton, who, four years ago, gave the first flag to the Island garden city.

NEW INSTRUCTORS AT SMITH COLLEGE

NORTHAMPTON, Mass.—Announcement has just been made of the appointment of Dr. Charles Homer Holzwarth as instructor in German at Smith College. Dr. Holzwarth has received degrees at Syracuse University and Leipzig and has been head of the department of modern languages at Ursinus College, Pennsylvania.

Miss Alice Rhoades Martin of Warren, R. I., has been appointed assistant in astronomy. Mrs. Clara Parker of Newton will be at the head of the Hatfield house.

POTATO GROWERS IN COMBINATION

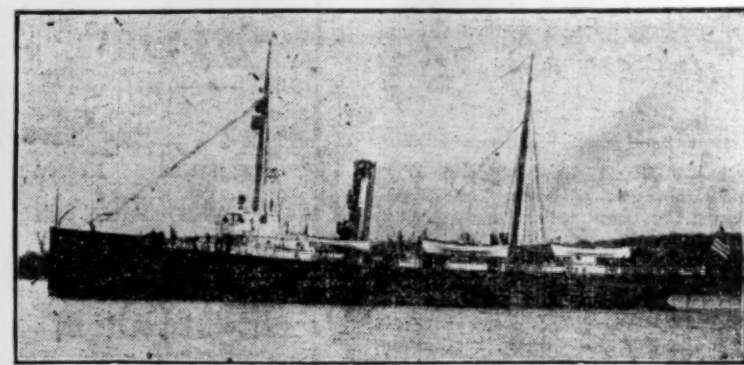
HOULTON, Me.—Under the title of the Aroostook Potato Growers Association a combination of a number of the largest growers in Aroostook county has been formed. The object is to pool the product for economy in handling and marketing, as well as buying fertilizers and supplies.

The association is in the form of a stock company capitalized at \$100,000, of which L. E. Tuttle of Bridgewater is president and Guy C. Porter is secretary.

CHATHAM MAN SCHOOL HEAD
LENOX, Mass.—E. K. Best of Konkspook, N. H., who was recently elected superintendent of schools, declined the position and the school committee has elected George L. Williams of Chatham as superintendent.

MISSIONERS TO MEET AT BEACH
Announcement was made today that the Hope Mission meeting for this summer will be held at Old Orchard beach, Me., from Aug. 28 to Sept. 4. Special trains and rates have been arranged.

SENECA COALS IN BOSTON FOR SEA TRIP



Government revenue vessel now on first visit to this port with assistant secretary of treasury

U. S. DERELICT DESTROYER WILL SAIL EASTWARD

Anchored off the New Haven docks today, the United States derelict destroyer Seneca will take on coal and proceed eastward. The Seneca, which is the only vessel of her kind afloat, is in command of Capt. Charles E. Johnston. She arrived here Monday on her first visit to Boston, with R. O. Bailey, assistant secretary of the treasury, and Capt. E. P. Berthoff, head of the revenue cutter service on board. Immediately after her arrival Samuel B. Winram of the revenue cutter Gresham and Capt. George M. Daniels of the Androscoggin, visited the vessel to pay their respects to the assistant secretary and the commandant.

The Seneca was built in 1908 and carries a crew of 75 and eight officers. Her cruising ground covers the whole Atlantic coast, and 100 miles to the eastward.

SIEGEL COMPANY GIVES AERO SHOW

The Henry Siegel Company from time to time has given lectures and demonstrations on various subjects, such as cooking, etc., which have been popular with the public. This week, however, the public is to be treated to a course of instruction on aviation.

A real flying machine—a Blériot—is on exhibition on the third floor. In one of the show windows on the street a four-cylinder motor and a propeller are to be seen.

The monoplane has been placed on exhibition at Siegel's store in a place where it can be viewed from all sides, and an expert aeronaut is there to explain the mechanism of the flying machine.

NEW HAMPSHIRE LEADERS RESIGN

CONCORD, N. H.—At a special meeting of the executive committee of the Republican state committee, held here Monday, Stephens Jewett of Laconia and Gen. George H. Adams of Plymouth resigned.

Clarence E. Clough of Lebanon was elected chairman to fill the unexpired term of Edmund S. Cook of Concord. F. A. Musgrove continues as secretary and William F. Thayer of Concord as treasurer. Gen. Frank S. Streeter, who is traveling in Canada, was not represented.

HYDE PARK WATER CASE DATE FIXED

Counsel representing the bill in equity brought in the name of the inhabitants of Hyde Park against James E. Cotter, Charles F. Jenney, Edwin C. Jenney, the Fidelity & Deposit Company of Maryland and the Hyde Park Water Company, appeared before Judge Sheldon of the supreme judicial court today and had the case assigned for a hearing on Sept. 12. This is a new phase arising out of litigation following the sale of the Hyde Park Water Company to the town of Hyde Park.

WEST POINT COST \$1,700,000 IN YEAR

WASHINGTON—It will cost \$1,700,000 to conduct the United States Military Academy for the next fiscal year, according to estimates received by the war department from Maj.-Gen. Thomas B. Barry, superintendent at West Point. General Barry asks Congress authority for new buildings at an expenditure of \$3,000,000 to be spread over a period of five years. This is to carry out the plan of enlargement to accommodate 750 cadets.

SHOE MACHINERY INQUIRY RESUMED

The grand jury of the United States district court today resumed its investigation of the affairs of the United Shoe Machinery Company for the purpose of determining if the business of the company has been carried on in violation of the Sherman anti-trust law. Assistant Attorney General Gregg returned from Washington to assist District Attorney French in presenting evidence to the grand jury.

THREE CANDIDATES IN FIELD
CARVER, Mass.—It is not known yet whether Representative Bodfish of Wareham will be a candidate for reelection in the sixth Plymouth district, but in the meanwhile nomination papers have been taken out for Lemuel C. Hall. Lester W. Jenney of Mattapoisett and Walter K. Perry of Marion also may be candidates.

SPECIAL MEETING OF CITY COUNCIL CALLED BY MAYOR

A special meeting of the city council has been called for this afternoon by Mayor Fitzgerald as the result of the adjournment of the regular session Monday afternoon by President Walter Collins, when, after a half hour wait, a quorum had not been secured.

Mayor Fitzgerald requested Mr. Collins to call the meeting after Councilors Smith and Hale had arrived, five minutes after Mr. Collins had called the meeting off. The president of the council refused, and the mayor at once sent out the necessary notices for the special meeting for the consideration of the appropriations from the tax levy which he had sent to the council Monday.

PROMISE TO BACK PHONE REFORMERS

The Norfolk County Democratic Organization has authorized the following statement regarding telephone rates:

"The attitude of the Massachusetts highway commission on the question of telephone rates, coupled with the report made to them by Professor Jackson, does not meet with our approval and endorsement. The public condemns unreasonably those responsible for telephone rates in metropolitan Boston.

"The Norfolk County Democratic Organization most emphatically protests against the present system of zones and toll telephone charges. And the organization pledges its support to those candidates for the House and Senate from Norfolk county who favor legislation which will give relief from present conditions."

U. S. GUNBOAT NASHVILLE HERE

After a trip down the St. Lawrence river from the Great lakes the United States gunboat Nashville, which has been in the service of the Illinois naval militia for the last three years, arrived at the Charlestown navy yard yesterday from Chicago, to be fitted out again for general service as one of the smaller ships available for work in Central American waters.

The gunboat Dubuque has been substituted for the Nashville on the Great lakes, and Commander C. B. Morgan and the officers and crew of the Dubuque manned the Nashville on the return trip. The Dubuque left the Portsmouth navy yard nearly three months ago for Chicago.

NEGROES TO VISIT OLD COURT HOUSE

One room of the old court house now being razed is to be preserved several days in order that negroes who are to hold a convention in Boston next week may visit it.

The room is that in which Anthony Burns, the fugitive slave, was locked up on the night of the famous Burns riot, when a crowd of sympathizers, under the leadership of the late Col. Thomas W. Higginson, tried to rescue him.

JUBILEE Y. C. RACES LABOR DAY

BEVERLY—The Jubilee Yacht Club will close its racing season on Labor day morning with races for the power boats and sailing dories. The power boats will race for the Congressman A. P. Gardner cup and an interesting contest is expected as this race will also determine who will hold the Vittum cup for the year. John T. Doyle and Chester Waitt have the lead at the present time, but there are a number of others close behind so its possessor cannot be determined until the race is finished. For the Loring cup, the trophy for sailing dories, Rudolph Butler of the Rowena has it without the least possibility of being moved from first position. J. J. Mackintosh has the second place cup practically his and the only contest is for the third place cup between F. Roseneau and A. B. Magee, both have two thirds credited to them.

MAKES FIRE APPOINTMENTS

LYNNFIELD, Mass.—William H. Gerry, the new chief of the fire department, has appointed Oscar Phillips as captain of Chemical Company 1 at Lynnfield Center and Daniel G. Harvey as captain; Henry Talbot, lieutenant and John Donovan, steward, of Chemical Company 2 at South Lynnfield. Captain Harvey succeeds William H. Griffin and will also act as assistant chief in charge of the South Lynnfield district.

BRAZIL SELECTS GERMANS

RIO JANEIRO—The Journal do Comercio confirms the recent announcement that Brazil has engaged German naval officers to command ships of her navy.

BAY STATE NEWS BRIEFS

EVERETT

A large delegation of members of the local patriotic societies left Monday for Rochester, N. Y., to take part in the national encampment of the G. A. R. In the Everett party are: Jast Commander John W. Seaver of James A. Perkins post and Mrs. Seaver, Mr. Seaver being an aide on the staff of the national commander and a delegate from the sixth district to the convention; Past President Mrs. Kate E. Bray of Abbie T. Usher tent, Daughters of Veterans, and patriotic instructor of the department of Massachusetts; Mrs. George Rollins, delegate to the D. of V. convention; Past President Mrs. Mary Furness of the Woman's Relief Corps, Alderman Charles A. Furness, Coburn Wells and William Young.

WAKEFIELD

Meetings of Wakefield grange will be resumed Wednesday evening and members will have a recognition day.

The officers of the Quannapowitt Agricultural Association have received notice that next year the annual fair will be aided financially by the state in order to encourage agriculture in this district.

A union meeting of the Congregational, Baptist and Methodist churches will be held in the Baptist church tonight and will be addressed by the Rev. Francis D. Taylor.

STONEHAM

A change in the law governing the collection of taxes has been made by which all taxes not exceeding \$3 will be due and payable on demand. On all taxes exceeding \$3 1/2 per cent discount will be allowed if paid before Sept. 10; before Oct. 10, 1 per cent discount will be allowed and before Nov. 10, 1/2 per cent discount will be given. All taxes exceeding \$3 will be due and payable Dec. 10 and after that date interest will be charged at the rate of 5 per cent.

ARLINGTON

The following delegation from the local post (Francis Gould 36) left Boston for the national encampment, G. A. R. Monday: Senior Vice-Commander Horace M. Smith, Junior Vice-Commander Edward L. Sterling, Adjutant Henry Clark, Quartermaster Sylvester Frost, Post-Commanders Charles S. Parker, John Ewart and Henry W. Berthrong and Comrade Robb White.

NEWTON

It is likely that the board of aldermen will be asked by Mayor Hatfield to take action to widen the bridge over the Charles river between this city and the town of Weston when the board meets next month.

A. Winthrop Pope has loaned a collection of 200 bookplates to the Peabody Academy of Science at Salem, where they will be on exhibition until Oct. 20.

WALTHAM

The widening of Rumford avenue will be one of the first matters brought to the attention of the board of aldermen when it convenes in September.

The judges in the school children's competition of the Home Garden Association are to make their final rounds of the city on Friday and Saturday.

QUINCY

The Quincy Yacht Club will hold a ladies' night at its clubhouse at Houghs Neck, Thursday evening.

Delegations from Paul Revere post 88, G. A. R., Paul Revere W. R. C. and Col. Abner B. Packard camp, S. V., left Monday for Rochester, N. Y., where they will attend the national G. A. R. encampment.

STOUGHTON

A. S. Drake of Bucklin, Kansas, a wealthy cattle raiser who formerly lived in this town, has sent his check for \$100 to George Monk to apply toward the repairs on the steeple of the Congregational church. Mr. Drake attended school in West Stoughton 70 years ago.

BROCKTON

The new fire station on North Main street, to be known as station 3, will be dedicated tomorrow evening. There will be a banquet and addresses. Chiefs of fire departments in several Massachusetts cities have been invited.

READING

The Sunday school of the Baptist church will have an outing Aug. 30. Postmaster Abbott has received notice that a postal savings bank will be opened here Sept. 12.

MEDFORD

Two Medford men, members of the Lawrence Light Guards, participating in the Camp Perry (O.) national rifle competition are Sergt. Perry S. Schofield and Cedric B. Long.

RANDOLPH

The Rev. Archibald McCord, the new pastor of the First Congregational church, will assume his duties on the first Sunday in September.

BRAINTREE

The Rev. Thomas Simms, for nearly five years pastor of the First Congregational church, has resigned and will accept a call to the pastorate of the Gorham Congregational church, Portland, Me.

ABINGTON

Edward P. Boyton has taken out nomination papers for the Democratic nomination for county commissioner of Plymouth county.

ROCKLAND

The registrars of voters meet tonight for the registration of voters and to certify to nomination papers.

MIDDLEBORO

The citizens' lecture course committee has booked the festival artists for Nov. 24. Dec. 15 Floyd, the magician, will present a repertoire of illusions; Victor Murdoch of Kansas will give a lecture Jan. 12, and the Kellogg-Haines singing party will entertain on Feb. 9. Whitney Brothers quartet will appear on Feb. 23. The final number of the course will be a lecture by Francis J. Heaney.

The annual reunion of the Eighteenth Massachusetts Volunteer Association will be held at Hyde Park Aug. 26.

MELROSE

The Democratic ward and city committee has elected as delegates to the state convention Thomas F. Troy, Angier L. Goodwin, Perez M. DeWolfe, Amos Dean, John H. Clausen, William J. Duffy and Edward D. Baker, one being elected from each of the seven wards.

The fall exhibition of the Melrose Horticultural and Improvement Society will be held in Union hall Sept. 9 and 10 and will be free to the public.

MALDEN

The delivery of the poll tax bills by the assessors department has resulted in that department issuing a statement that fully 1500 families are absent from Malden on vacations this week.

The city playgrounds will close for the season so far as the instructors and instruction is concerned, on Friday afternoon. Plans are under way for an exhibition of the work of the children on Ferryway Green the afternoon of Aug. 30.

LEXINGTON

The delegates from the George G. Meade post 119 to the national Grand Army encampment at Rochester, N. Y., this week comprises: Commander and Mrs. George N. Gurney, Mrs. J. Henry R. Comley, past president of W. R. C. No. 97, Miss Frances Comley of the W. R. C. No. 97, Junior Vice-Commander George H. Kimball, George B. Dennett, Henry H. Tyler and William B. Foster. A postal savings bank will be installed at the Lexington postoffice on Saturday.

HANOVER

The West Hanover Library Aid Society has decided to hold a series of dancing parties and entertainments at Library hall during the winter.

WEST BRIDGEWATER

A special town meeting will be held next Saturday evening.

BUYS GAS PLANT AT ELWOOD, IND.

ANDERSON, Ind.—C. W. Hooven of the Anderson Gas Company has bought the gas plant at Elwood. He would not tell the exact amount of consideration, but said it was about \$50,000.

The property includes about 50 miles of mains and pipes and other equipment for operating the gas plant. It has been idle since natural gas was exhausted there nearly two years ago, but work was recently begun for an artificial plant for Elwood. Mr. Hooven said that he would supply Elwood with artificial gas, to be piped in a six-inch main from this city. He also said that gas will be piped from Muncie to Alexandria and Hartford City.

FIVE TO RECEIVE YACHTING PRIZES

WAKEFIELD, Mass.—At the meeting of the Quannapowitt Yacht Club tonight the Van Nostrand silver cups will be awarded to Harry Hunt, Jr., of Melrose, owner of the winning boat, Don. Second prize will go to Selectman Charles S. Young's Ruggy, third to Hiram Parrish's Guide, fourth to Frank H. Emerson's Freak and fifth to Harry Hunt's Thetis. Next Saturday these yachts, with Clarence W. Farwell's Kraken, Emanuel Peterson's Coot and Daniel Hussey's Esther, will race the last time for the Will H. Wiley cup. These races will conclude the summer regatta, but another fall series will begin in September.

NORWELL HAS HOUSE CONTEST

NORWELL, Mass.—L. Frank Hammond, who was the Republican candidate for representative last fall, has decided to withdraw from the contest this year. The Republican town committee selected Henry Tollman as its choice, but Joseph C. Otis, who opposed Mr. Hammond for the nomination last fall has decided to enter the contest again and Selectman Will D. Turner has also taken out nomination papers. With the Republicans in a three-cornered contest the Democrats have hopes of reelecting Joseph Merritt for another year.

AT RAILROAD TERMINALS

Phillip Morrison, superintendent of the Boston division, Boston & Albany road, left headquarters today on the composite engine Berkshire for a general inspection of the division.

The Maine railroad commission is inspecting Boston & Maine property today. The Union Freight line has received two large hard coal burning dummy engines for winter service.

Harry W. Varney, a veteran passenger conductor on the New Haven road, is spending a 30 days' vacation at Sea View, Mass.

BRIDGEWATER

Miss Lillian Turner recently took a civil service examination looking toward a postoffice clerk appointment and stood first among 13 others.

The annual reunion of the Osborne Family Association will take place next Saturday in Grand Army hall. W. S. Osborne, president, will preside. In the afternoon there will be speechmaking and music.

NORWELL

Ernest H. Sparrell of this town is on the committee to make arrangements for sports at the Marshfield fair, which will open tomorrow.

There will be more field days at Ridge Hill grove at West Norwell. The South Hingham fire department will hold a field day next Saturday and the Rockland Central Labor Union will hold an all day field day on Labor day.

WHITMAN

The Rev. C. M. Legge has decided to accept a call as assistant rector in St. Andrew's church at Brooklyn, N. Y.

Mrs. Myra B. Hatch has accepted the chairmanship of the woman's committee for the 1912 celebration of Old Abington.

The Unitarian Woman's Alliance has been making arrangements for a fair to be held Dec. 6 and 7.

BROOKLINE

P. B. Wadsworth of Boston has been granted a permit from the building department to erect a brick and stone six-apartment house on Beacon street.

Physical Director Mann of the gymnasium has invited the boys of the association to visit him at his summer home at North Weymouth next Saturday.

HOLBROOK

The selectmen have granted a franchise to the Brockton Gaslight Company to lay mains and services in the streets of the town for the distribution of gas.

PEMBROKE

The Capt. Charles G. Clark camp, Sons of Veterans, has voted to hold a harvest festival this fall and at the next meeting a committee will be appointed to make arrangements.

HANSON

Miss Ivy Towne of Auburndale has been elected principal of the South grammar school. The tax rate of Hanson this year will be \$17.40.

CITY MISSION CLOSES AFTER GOOD SEASON

The twenty-second season of summer work conducted by the Episcopal city mission, which maintains playrooms and kindergartens in eight sections of the city and a seashore home where mothers are invited to stay by the week closed today after a successful season.

An exhibition of the children's work was held yesterday and hammered brass work, picture frames, candle holders, napkin rings and rugs which the children have made during the summer were displayed. Mrs. Ella Freeman Talmage is the superintendent of the playrooms.

CHICAGO TO HAVE NEW SKYSCRAPERS

CHICAGO—Two new skyscrapers, at an estimated cost of \$6,000,000, are contemplated in construction permits issued Monday by the commissioner of buildings.

The Continental and Commercial National Bank will build on the block bounded by Quincy, West Adams, and South La Salle streets and South Fifth avenue, the largest office building in Chicago, rising 20 stories to a height of 260 feet, and on top of these will be the coping and spires.

The Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad Company will erect a new building of the same height for railroad and general office purposes at the southwest corner of West Jackson boulevard and South Clinton street at a cost of \$1,500,000.

SEEK TO ISSUE ADDITIONAL STOCK

The board of gas and electric light commissioners received petitions today from two companies that desire to increase their outstanding capital. The Worcester Electric Company desires to issue additional stock to the amount of \$40,000, for the purpose of paying off the cost of certain permanent additions to and improvements in its plant, and the Dedham & Hyde Park Electric Light Company desires to issue stock to the amount of \$14,200, for a similar purpose.

NAMES 70 NEW POSTAL BANKS

WASHINGTON—The postoffice department today announced 20 new first-class postal savings depositories to be opened on Sept. 20. The list includes Manchester, N. H.

Fifty second class depositories were also announced today. These will receive savings on Sept. 22.

FINNISH STATESMAN DEPARTS

Johan Inbarr, a member of the Finnish Parliament, who has been touring the United States, giving lectures in the principal cities, sailed for home today on the Franconia. He was given a farewell reception in Worcester Monday night.

CANADA'S MINISTER OF LABOR PLEADS FOR RECIPROCITY PACT

BERLIN, Ont.—Mackenzie King, minister of labor, who was nominated as the Liberal candidate in North Waterloo Monday afternoon, defended reciprocity in his acceptance address. Mr. King said that by introducing competition from the United States and thus checking the power of monopolies the reciprocity agreement would benefit producer and consumer alike in Canada.

Partisans of both candidates were to be found in the audience of 3000 persons which gathered Monday night to hear R. L. Borden, the opposition leader. The mention of Mr. King by Dr. H. G. Lackner, the Conservative member of the Legislature, was followed by a chorus of hisses, mingled with cheers. Mr. King, was, on the other hand, well received. So also was Mr. Borden when he presented his views on the reciprocity agreement, and urged that Canada's raw material be manufactured at home by workmen who would provide a market for the farmers.

J. J. Foy, attorney general of Ontario, said:

"The reciprocity proposal reminds me of the proverb of the spider and the fly. When the Canadian fly was lean the American spider wanted nothing to do with it. But now, when the Canadian fly has become fat and prosperous, the American spider, which has become lean, is very polite in inviting the fly into its parlor. However, I think the fly will return a polite but firm 'no,' thank you, not today."

CITY CONCERTS ARE ANNOUNCED

The municipal band of Boston, D. G. Cericola leader, announces concerts as follows:

Tonight at Heath square, Heath and Parker streets, Roxbury, at 8 o'clock—"Up the Street," Morse; overture, "Zampa," Herold; "Madame Sherry," Hoschna; waltz, Hall; "The Man Who Owns Broadway," Colman; Spanish serenade, Yradier; popular gems, von Tilzer and Snyder; "Hunt in the Black Forest," Voelker.

Directory of Manufacturing and Wholesale Firms

ADDING AND LISTING MACHINES
Louis C. Chase, 179 Summer St., Boston.
Comptograph Adding Machine and
Millionaire Calculating Machine.

**ADDRESSING IMITATION TYPE-
WRITER LETTERS AND HAND-
DISTRIBUTING**
The Boston Mailing Co., 291 Atlantic Ave.,
Boston, Mass.

BOOKBINDERS
EDITION AND MISCELLANEOUS
Dudley & Hodge, 299 Washington St., Bos-
ton, Mass.

BUILDING CONTRACTORS
Whitcomb & Kavanaugh Co., 6 Beacon St.,
Boston.

CLOAKS, SUITS AND SKIRTS
Levet, Kaplan & Davis, 81-85 University
place, New York.

ARMY AND NAVY NEWS

Today's Army Orders

Maj. J. F. Krepps, twenty-second in-
fantry, from San Francisco for general
hospital, Ft. Bayard, N. M.
Col. E. T. Brown, retired, effective
Nov. 30.

Special orders Aug. 7, relating to Capt.
B. Hayne, third field artillery, from Ft.
Sam Houston to Ft. Myer.

Capt. W. C. Short, cavalry, unassigned,
to Rock Island arsenal, consultation.
First Lieut. H. W. Torney, J. Pierce
and A. B. Deans, Jr., C. A. C., removed
from list detached officers.

First Lieut. N. M. Cartmell, tenth
cavalry, R. M. Beck, Jr., twelfth cav-
alry, and E. Hunt, thirtieth infantry,
placed on list of detached officers.

Special orders July 6 relating to Capt.
tain Boice, cavalry, revoked. Captain
Boice assigned to fourteenth cavalry.

Second Lieut. D. S. Lenzner, C. A. C.,
transferred to thirteenth company, sail
Sept. 5 for Philippines.

Appointed to meet at call at Washing-
ton for examination of officers for pro-
motion: Lieut.-Col. H. C. Hodges, Jr.,
infantry, unassigned; Maj. F. E. Russell,
medical corps; Capt. J. M. Palmer, fif-
teenth infantry; G. H. Jamerson, twen-
ty-ninth infantry, and L. T. Smith, med-
ical corps.

Second Lieut. R. Morrison, Jr., infantry,
will report to examination board at
Washington at call for examination for
promotion; Capt. J. C. Ohlstedt, C. A. C.,
to Fort Riley not later than Aug. 27.

Navy Orders

Lieut. R. P. Craft, detached duty navy
yard, Washington, D. C., to duty the
North Carolina as ordnance officer.

Lieut. G. W. Castle, detached duty
naval academy, Annapolis, Md., to duty
the Colorado as senior engineer officer.

Lieut. H. K. Cage, detached duty the
Colorado, to home and wait orders.

Lieut. S. C. Loomis, to duty navy re-
cruiting station, Los Angeles, Cal.

Lieut. A. Statten, detached duty navy
recruiting station, Los Angeles, Cal., to
duty connection fitting out the Florida,
and duty on board when placed in com-
mission.

Lieut. N. H. Goss, to duty as inspector
of ordnance, Connecticut district, Bridge-
port, Conn.

Lieut. J. N. Ogan, detached duty navy
rifle team, to duty navy yard, Washing-
ton, D. C.

Ensign W. P. Williamson, detached
duty as inspector of ordnance, Bridgeport,
Conn., to duty the Utah.

Passed Assistant Paymaster A. Hovey-
King, detached duty navy yard, Charles-
ton, S. C., to duty Port Royal, S. C.

Movements of Naval Vessels

Arrived—Octopus, Castine, Severn,
Grayling, Narwhal, Stingray, Salmon,
Snapper, Bonita, Tarpon, Trippe at New-
port, Lebanon at Lambert Point, New
Hampshire at Rockport, Paul Jones at
Astoria, Whipple, Hull and Truxton at
Portland, Cyclops at Lambert Point,
North Carolina at Provincetown, Connect-
icut at North river, Culgoa at Tompkins-
ville, Michigan at New York, Kansas at
Tompkinsville, Chester at Hampton
roads, Albany at Naze, Japan, Abarenda,
Bainbridge, Barry, Dale and Decatur at
Hakodate.

Sailed—Rocket, from Indian Head for
Norfolk; Walke, from Newport for Bos-
ton; Princeton, from Honolulu for Tu-
tulua; Mayrant, from Provincetown for
Newport; Missouri, Maine and Missis-
sippi, from Provincetown for Philadel-
phia; Idaho, from Provincetown for
Hampton roads; Prairie, from Hampton
roads for Newport.

Navy Notes

Announcement was made at the navy
department Monday that Ernst Kellen-
berger, chief gunner, U. S. N., attached to
the West Virginia, has been dismissed
from the service as a result of his con-
viction by general court martial.

PUBLIC BUILDING TO BE PAINTED

WASHINGTON—With a view to secur-
ing better light, the walls of the four
corridors of the state, war and navy
building will get a new coat of paint of
the buff tint.

They were painted light blue many
years ago, but rewiring of the building
has done much toward damaging the
walls. Roughly estimated, the corridors
of the building cover about two and one
half miles.

The work will be under the direct super-
vision of Capt. U. S. Grant of the office
of public buildings and grounds.

DESKS AND OFFICE FURNITURE

W. B. Badger & Co., 182 Portland St., Bos-
ton.

DOOR CHECKS AND SPRINGS
Norton Door Check Co., 170 Purchase St.,
Boston, Mass.

DRAWING OFFICE STATIONERS
S. C. & P. Harding, Limited, London, Eng.;
Alliance Works, Denmark Hill, Paris,
France, 101 Rue du Faubourg, St. Denis.

ELECTROTYPES
Dickinson Electrotypes Foundry, 270 Con-
gress St., Boston.

ENGINEERS AND AGENTS
J. R. Robson, 2 Fitchett's Court, Noble St.,
London, E. C., Eng.

NEWS BRIEFS

ELECTRIC POWER FOR BRIDGES.

ALAMEDA, Cal.—Work of putting
the three steel drawbridges across the
tidal canal in condition so that they may
be swung by electric power is progress-
ing. The work is being done by the
United States government. After the
machinery has been installed the bridges
are to be turned over to Alameda county.

REDDING, CAL., GETS NEW BANK

REDDING, Cal.—The Redding National
Bank was organized recently with Alden
Anderson, former state superintendent of
banks, president; Edwin L. Bailey, cash-
ier, and R. W. Leiminger, vice-president.
The capital stock is \$100,000, but ap-
plication for permission to increase this
amount has been forwarded to Wash-
ington.

SANTA ROSA (CAL.) ELKS TO BUILD

SANTA ROSA, Cal.—The Santa Rosa
Elks Hall Association was incorporated
recently with a capital stock of
\$100,000, for the purpose of erecting a
building.

PRICE OF GAS TO GO UP

KANSAS CITY, Kan.—The Wyandotte
County Gas Company is prepar-
ing to advance the price of gas in this
city two cents per 1000 feet in October.
The present price is 27 cents. By the
terms of the gas franchise the company
can advance the price two cents every
year until the price reaches 35 cents.

GREEN FLAG SIGNAL ABOLISHED

SAN DIEGO, Cal.—Green flags, one
at each side of the rear end of the last
passenger coach on a train, have served
their use on the Southern Pacific and
other Harriman roads, and will no longer
be seen on any passenger trains on these
lines. The trains are now running with
lamp markers in place of the flags.

LOUISVILLE Y. M. C. A. TO BUILD

LOUISVILLE—The Young Men's Chris-
tian Association of this city has ac-
cepted plans for a new building. It will
front 144 feet on Broadway and extend
165 feet on Third street.

GETS CONTRACT TO REPAIR SHIP

NEWPORT NEWS, Va.—The Newport
News Shipbuilding & Dry Dock Company
has been awarded the contract for mak-
ing temporary repairs to the British
steamer Sira Morina, which has been tied
up at the shipyard piers for the past five
months.

APPROVE RAILROAD PURCHASE

CONCORD, N. H.—The New Hamp-
shire public service commission an-
nounces that it has approved the peti-
tion of the Boston & Maine railroad for
authority to purchase the Worcester,
Nashua & Rochester road.

NEW HAVEN PAPER IS SOLD

NEW HAVEN, Conn.—The purchase
by the Carrington Publishing Company,
owners of the New Haven Journal and
Courier, of the property and good will of
the New Haven Palladium, was ap-
proved by Judge Gager of the superior
court Monday. The Palladium will pass
out of existence. It was founded in
1829.

LAUNDRYMEN RAISE DUES

ST. PAUL—Assessments of members
of the Laundrymen's National Associa-
tion were raised by the convention of
that body here Monday from \$3 per
member to \$1 per washing machine op-
erated in a laundry. The reelection of
the present national officers is practi-
cally assured.

BAKERS IN CONVENTION

KANSAS CITY—How best to combat
the increasing tendency of housewives
to bake their bread is one of the prin-
cipal topics on the program of the five-
day convention of the National Associa-
tion of Master Bakers, which opened
here Monday.

NEW POSTOFFICE FOR LYNCHBURG

WASHINGTON—The House has passed
a bill appropriating \$30,000 additional
for the completion of the postoffice and
public building at Lynchburg, Va. The
money probably will be made available
at once.

The additional appropriation was
made that the building might be finished
in marble instead of granite.

ENGRAVED CALLING CARDS AND WEDDING INVITATIONS

The Bell Book & Stationery Co., Inc., 914
East Main St., Richmond, Va.

**ENGRAVING, DESIGNING, HALF-
TONE AND ETCHING**
Franklin Engraving Co., 290 Franklin St.,
Boston, Mass.

**ENGRAVING (STEEL AND COPPER
PLATE)**
McKenzie Engraving Co., 155 Franklin St.,
Boston, Mass.

FERTILIZERS
Virginia Carolina Chemical Company, Rich-
mond, Va.

FILING CABINETS—"ALLSTEEL"
The General Fireproofing Co., 161 Devon-
shire St., Boston, Mass.

UNIFORM STATE LAWS TO BE DISCUSSED AT BOSTON CONFERENCE

(Continued from page one)

matter of adoption of uniform legisla-
tion. Such proposed laws are usually
carefully discussed by the commissioners
two or three years before the American
Bar Association gives its sanction for
presentation to the legislatures. The
bills are very carefully worked out by
eminent lawyers of the country, and
based as a rule upon tested principles.

The child labor law, upon which inter-
est will develop this year, is based upon
the so-called standard child labor law,
prepared by the national child labor
committee. Its provisions are for the
most part in force in a number of states.
The theory upon which the law is framed
is that it should embody the best fea-
tures of the laws now in force, and at
the same time be fair and reasonable.
The state may adopt the proposed law
without lowering its present standard.

This tentative child labor law, which
the conference will discuss, provides the
following limitations:

"No child under 14 years of age shall
be employed, permitted or suffered to
work in, about or in connection with any
mill, factory, workshop, quarry, mercan-
tile establishment, tenement house man-
ufacture or workshop, store, business office,
telegraph or telephone office, restaurant,
bakery, hotel, barber shop, apartment
house, bootblack stand or parlor, or in the
distribution or transmission of merchan-
dise or messages.

"It shall be unlawful for any person,
firm or corporation to employ any child
under 14 years of age in any business
or service whatever during any part of
the term during which the public schools
of the district in which the child resides
are in session.

"No child under 16 years shall be em-
ployed in a large number of pursuits
which the proposed law specifies and
which involve contact with machinery,
acids or drugs. State boards of health
will be given authority to include other
occupations in this list as they see fit.

"In cities of the first or second class
no person under the age of 21 years
shall be employed or permitted to work
as a messenger for a telegraph or mes-
senger company in the distribution,
transmission or delivery of goods or mes-
sages before 5 o'clock in the morning or
after 10 o'clock in the evening of any
day.

"No boy under the age of 16 years
and no girl under the age of 18 years
shall be employed, permitted or suf-
fered to work at any gainful occupation
other than domestic service or work on
a farm more than 48 hours in any one
week, nor more than eight hours in any
one day; or before the hour of 7 o'clock
in the morning or after the hour of 7
o'clock in the evening. The presence of a
child in any establishment during work-
ing hours shall be prima facie evidence
of its employment therein.

"No male child under 10 and no girl
under 10 years of age shall, in any city
of the first or second class, sell or ex-
pose or offer for sale newspapers, mag-
azines, periodicals or other merchandise
in any street or public place. No child
shall work as a bootblack in any street
or public place unless he is over 10
years of age.

According to a statement by the spe-
cial committee on child labor law of
the commissioners, the "whole matter
of the employment of child labor is be-
ing considered throughout the country
in a way and to an extent which we be-
lieve is unparalleled."

Besides the national child labor com-
mittee, there are numerous state com-
mittees and other organizations which
are taking an active interest in the mat-
ter of the conservation of the children
of the country.

New laws in favor of the child have
been passed during the year in Rhode
Island, Massachusetts, New York, Ohio,
Virginia, Maryland and Kentucky.

The special committee on a uniform
child labor law is made up as follows:
Hollis B. Bailey of Cambridge, chair-
man; Amasa M. Eaton of Providence,
R. I., secretary; Fremont Wood of
Ithaca, N. Y.; MacChesney of Illinois, A.
T. Stovell of Mississippi.

There will be no formal speeches at
the conference, with the exception of an
address by Walter George Smith of

GRANITE AND MARBLE POLISHERS' SUPPLIES

Harrison Supply Co., 5-7 Dorchester Ave.,
Extension, Boston.

HARDWOODS (Wholesale Only)
Jones Hardware Co., Boston, Mass., 33
Broad St., Gardner, I. Jones, Treas.

HARDWARE, TOOLS & CUTLERY
A. J. Wilkinson & Co., 181 Washington St.,
Boston, Mass.

HEATING (STEAM & HOT WATER)
Gurney Heater Mfg. Co., 185-200 Franklin
St., Boston.

INSURANCE AGENTS AND BROKERS
Winchley & Woods, 32 Kilby St., Boston,
Mass.

Classified Advertisements

RATES—One insertion, 12 cents a line, three or more insertions, 10 cents a line. Telephone your advertisement to 4330 Back Bay, or, if preferred, a representative will call on you to discuss advertising. Advertisers may have answers sent care of New York Office, Suites 2092-2093, Metropolitan Bldg., 1 Madison Ave., or Chicago Office, 510 Orchestra Bldg., 168 Michigan Ave.

REAL ESTATE

THE KENNERMAN PARK, Nantasket
Beach, circular now being distributed of-
fers a great opportunity to the small, as
well as the large investor; send it. If you
have not received one as yet, drop a postal
to DEPT. C, No. 1 Beacon St., room 60,
Boston, Mass.

GARY, INDIANA, THE STEEL CITY
My personal and conscientious attention
given to real estate investments and first
mortgage loans. Investments here are
bringing large returns. ADDIE HOMRIG-
HOL'S, care Security State Bank, Gary, Ind.

THE TRUSTEES of the Kennerman Park
and Nantasket Realty Trusts will furnish
free transportation to persons wishing to
look over their property at Nantasket. Ad-
dress DEPT. C, 1 Beacon St., room 60,
Boston, Mass.

REAL ESTATE—CLEVELAND
FOR SALE—East End property in Clevel-
and, O.; a well-built, attractive and com-
plete home; modern and individual in idea;
located in best part of the city. Description
and terms given upon applying to 712 Wil-
hamson bldg., Cleveland, O., or S 527, Mon-
itor Office.

REAL ESTATE—WASHINGTON
FOR SALE—128 acres planted to winter
apples and alfalfa. 2 miles from famous
apple city. P. O. Box 1292, North Yakima,
Wash.

NEW ENGLAND FARMS
LELAND FARM AGENCY Weekly circular
bringing, Dept. 76, P. O. LELAND, 31 Mt. St.,
Philadelphia, the president of the or-
ganization.

Friday evening a reception will be
tendered the commissioners at the Uni-
versity Club, by Alfred Hemenway, the
president, and the members of the re-
ception committee of the Massachusetts
Bar Association, which has charge of
the entertainment program for the con-
vention of the American Bar Association.
This committee is composed of:
President Hemenway, Samuel L. Powers,
William H. Niles of Lynn; Charles A.
DeCoursey of Lawrence; Robert O. Har-
ris of East Bridgewater; Richard W.
Irwin, William H. Brooks of Springfield;
Frederick L. Greene of Greenfield; James
M. Swift, Hollis R. Bailey, Charles B.
Barnes, Jr., William L. Putnam, James
A. Lowell, Robert G. Dodge, Charles W.
Clifford.

The officers of the conference of com-
missioners on uniform state laws are:
President, Walter George Smith, Phila-
delphia; vice-president, J. R. Thornton,
Alexandria, La.; secretary, Charles Thad-
deus Terry, New York; treasurer, Talcott
H. Russell, New Haven, Conn.; assistant
secretary, M. Grunthal, New York; ex-
ecutive committee, William H. Staake,
Pennsylvania; Peter W. Melbrim,
Pennsylvania; James R. Caton, Virginia; C. P.
Black, Michigan; Charles W. Smith, Kan-
sas; and Amasa M. Eaton, Rhode Island.

CRANBERRY FOLK IN YEARLY SESSION

MIDDLEBORO, Mass.—The annual
meeting of the Cape Cod Cranberry
Growers Association is being held today
at Wareham. There will be addresses
by Prof. H. J. Franklin, who has charge
of the work at the state experiment
station at East Wareham; Prof. C. L.
Shear of Washington, Prof. William P.
Brooks and Profs. Burton N. Gates and
T. W. Morse of the Massachusetts
Agricultural College at Amherst.

BAND CONCERT GRANTED QUINCY

QUINCY, Mass.—A public concert by
the first corps cadet band has been
granted the citizens of Quincy by the
metropolitan park commission. It will
take place at the Quincy shore boulevard
near Squantum Friday night. John B.
Fielding, leader, announces this program:
"Semiramide," Rossini; cornet solo,
popular melody; Metropolitan, opera
echoes, "Old Kentucky Home," "Red
Mill," Gilmore's March.

MELROSE MAYOR SEEKS BOND ISSUE

A special meeting of the Melrose alder-
men will be called soon by Mayor Moore
for action upon the issue of serial bonds
for \$12,000 for the extension of the park
system. Boston banking houses have de-
clined to buy the issue owing to legal
technicalities, the loan extending over a
period of 12 instead of 10 years and the
city government will be asked to pass
a new issue.

LOOSE LEAF AND MANIFOLD BOOKS

A. E. Martell Co., 159 Devonshire St., Boston.

MAILING MACHINERY
The Nielsen Mailing Machinery Co., Erie, Pa.

MANUFACTURERS' AGENTS
E. W. van der Beek & Co., 3 Fitchett
Court, Noble St., London, Eng.

**MATRESSES, COUCHES, BED
SPRINGS & BEDDING**
Fort Pitt Bedding Co., N. S. Pittsburg, Pa.

PAPER DEALERS
Andrews-Burr Paper Co., 54 India St., Bos-
ton, Mass.

**PAPER DEALERS AND MANUFAC-
TURERS' AGENTS**
The Arnold Roberts Co., 180 Congress St.,
Boston, Mass.

PAPER DEALERS (Wholesale)

Bay State Paper Co., 317-319 Summer St.,
Boston, Mass.

PIPE ORGAN BUILDERS
Hillgreen, Lane & Co., Alliance, Ohio.

POWER, HEATING AND VENTILATING
Cleghorn Co., 54 Battery March St., Boston.

PRINTERS' ROLLERS
Wild & Stevens, Inc., 8 Purchase St., Boston.

STEEL CASTINGS
Burton W. Mudge & Co., 1027-1028 Michigan
boulevard, Chicago, Ill.

WALL PAPER
E. G. Higgins Co., 278 Main St., Worcester,
Mass.

WOOL
F. N. Graves & Co., 234 Summer St., Boston.

TABLE DELICACIES, PRESERVED PROVISIONS, ETC.

The Edmunds & Richelleu Confection Co.,
Ltd., Empress Works, 33a James St., Ox-
ford St., London, Eng.

WHOLESALE FRUITS AND PRODUCE
Flegler & Co., St. Paul, Minn.

**WOODEN BOXES & CORRUGATED
PAPER PRODUCTS**
George G. Page Box Co., 1-13 Hampshire
St., Cambridge, Mass.

WALL PAPER
E. G. Higgins Co., 278 Main St., Worcester,
Mass.

WOOL
F. N. Graves & Co., 234 Summer St., Boston.

REAL ESTATE—COLORADO

DENVER, COLORADO
Mark J. Bennett
REAL ESTATE
CARE OF PROPERTY
345 RAILWAY EXCHANGE BLDG.

FINANCIAL
A BUSINESS PROPOSITION
An incorporated company manufacturing
Aeroplanes for sale and exhibition pur-
poses, needing additional capital to develop
the business and carry out its present con-
tracts, would like to interest persons with
a few thousand dollars capital. EASTERN
AEROPLANE CO., 59 Brinton St., Alton,
Mass.

TYPEWRITERS
ALL MAKES OF TYPEWRITERS; low-
est prices, easy payments; write for bur-
gular list. FLEMMER & WILLIAMS, 148
Van Buren St., Chicago.

RELIABLE TYPEWRITERS, \$15 up, \$5
cash, balance monthly. Rentals, \$1.50 up.
THE OFFICE APPLIANCE CO., 15 State St.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
Classified Advertising Columns bring re-
turns. A telephone call to 4330 Back Bay
will give you information as to terms.

NEW APARTMENT TO SUBLET
GOOD 7-ROOM APARTMENT, new and
comfortable, second floor, large room,
front and back piazzas; gas and electric
lights, gas range, hot water heat. Rent,
\$40 month for July and August, \$50 month
beginning Sept. 1, 16 University road, suite
2, V. L. BRUCE, Tel. Back Bay 4330.

NO CHILDREN
BRAND NEW five-room suites \$22 and
\$23 every possible convenience to make life
worth living, near Upham's corner, with
excellent car service. Apply F. A. CPH-
RETT, 21 Eastman St., Dorchester, phone
592 Dor.; open daily 9 to 6, Sunday 2 to 6.

AT TUFTS COLLEGE—To let, brand
new suites, 6 rooms and bath, separate
steam heaters, all modern improvements,
electricity, gas, 2 minutes to depot; very
reasonable. 300 Boston ave., Medford Hill-
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NEWS BY CABLE AND CORRESPONDENCE

ALGERIAN PLANS FOR
SCHOOLS HALTED BY
LACK OF TEACHERS

Only One Third of Classes Promised Have Yet Been Organized, Owing to Need of Good Teaching Staffs

CHANGE EXPECTED

(Special to the Monitor)
PARIS—The rector of the academy at Algiers has stated before the special committee dealing with the colony's finances that the organization of native education in the colony is making no headway.

It is well known what great hopes were formulated with regard to this subject four years ago. The Algerian Parliament, much to its credit, made a great effort with a view to extending education in the colony, and it will be remembered that at a later date when they applied to the home government to sanction a loan of £1,750,000 for improvements in the colony, the government required them to state definitely what they were prepared themselves to do for education there. They eventually undertook to expend £10,000,000 in 30 years for the purpose of pushing native education, as far as it was thought possible, for the time being.

Field Is Great

It is calculated, according to the Temps that there are at the moment among the Mussulman population about 800,000 children eligible for school. The present custom of these people, however, is not to send girls to school, while nomads and those children who live too far away from any educational center reduced the list of possible scholars to about 120,000. Algeria hoped to open schools for this number within a period of 30 years.

As a first step the colony, in order to avoid any possibilities of the scheme falling to the ground through the indifference of the municipal councils, took upon themselves the construction of the school buildings instead of leaving them to the local bodies. As a second step they planned the opening of 60 new classes each year with a provision for 4100 new pupils annually.

Truly the project was a great one and it seemed as though nothing could prevent its accomplishment. Visions of marvelous changes were already entertained. The whole physiognomy of Algeria would be transformed when once she had 120,000 native children studying at one and the same time the French language and French civilization as well. What a step it would be towards the complete "francisation" of Algeria.

Success Only Partial

These visions, however, have not been realized and the rector has admitted that the promises made have not been carried out, for out of the 180 new classes that they were supposed to inaugurate in the last three years they have been able to open 51, that is to say less than one third.

The Temps lays this down to a false idea which it considers crept into the scheme at the very beginning, namely that to accomplish much they believed it would be possible to organize education on a cheap basis, and they now perceive that this is not practicable.

The art of teaching is not all an art just like any other. One may have greater or less aptitude for it, but nobody possesses it naturally; in short it has to be learnt, and Algeria believed that the 60 auxiliary classes which were to be opened every year could be directed by people who had never learnt this art.

Teachers Lacking

The colony already had in the normal school of Bouzareah near Algiers a department where native teachers were instructed in the accepted methods of pedagogy. This has given excellent results in the past but it was allowed to fall into disuse and it is reported that the number of pupils prepared there for teachers has diminished by half in the last few years.

Although the system of schooling which has been projected as yet has not fulfilled its promise, or the high hopes of those who inaugurated it, still it is probable that a new scheme will soon be worked out which will place the whole thing on a proper basis. There is no lack of money, for the committee have passed all the necessary credits; the only lack is teachers.

The matter will not remain long in abeyance, it is sure to be one of the first questions to occupy the attention of M. Lutaud, the governor-general. The decisions of Parliament must be carried out, and if the colonial government are obliged to do less than they would like to, at least they must do something definite, and do it well.

ALEXANDRIA TO HAVE MUSEUM

(Special to the Monitor)
ALEXANDRIA, Egypt—A proposal to give this city a natural history museum has been approved by the municipality. To this it is hoped to add an aquarium, which should be of the greatest interest to students if specimens of the fishes of the Red sea, of which so little is at present known, could be placed in it.

RUSSIA IS CHARGED
WITH ENDEAVORING
TO PROVOKE PERSIA

(Special to the Monitor)
LONDON—Sadik Khan, a Persian Nationalist at present in London, is endeavoring to form a Persian Nationalist committee.

Discussing the question of the present situation in Persia with a representative of Reuter, he explained that he learned from telegrams received from Nationalists in Teheran that although all is quiet in the province of Gilan there is continual interference on the part of the Russian consul who has stated to the government that he is determined to imprison any one whom he suspects to be a Russian subject engaged in political agitation and in whatever costume he may be. The object of this, Sadik Khan explained, being to arrest Persian subjects under the pretext that they are Russian subjects and to cause a disturbance.

"In the province of Azerbaijan," he declared, "it is the same. Rashid-ul-Mulk, the former Governor of Ardebil, who was guilty of treachery against the government, was arrested by order of the Governor of Azerbaijan, but was released by 300 Russian armed soldiers and cosacks, who threatened the deputy governor with their rifles. The Russian soldiery at Tabriz are marching about the streets and interfering with passersby, and their desire is apparently to bring about by this means a conflict with the inhabitants."

Sadik Khan is convinced that the return of the former Shah was encouraged by Russia, and that his presence in Persia is being used by that country for the purpose of creating a disturbance and bringing about civil strife, just at the moment when the affairs of the country are being rapidly improved and the various departments of state organized.

Persia is relying on Great Britain, Sadik Khan said, and he maintained that Great Britain will gain nothing by submitting to Russia in whatever concerns Persia. Russia will, he declares, put an end to her agreement with Great Britain, but will not refrain from making other agreements and taking other steps detrimental to the interests of Great Britain.

MAGAZINE HAS
ARTICLES TO
PLEASE MANY

(Special to the Monitor)
LONDON—The Empire magazine for August contains a great deal of matter that will without doubt find a host of interested readers. In its leading article the question is asked whether the King shall be denied the right to speak out on imperial affairs which do not hinge on party politics. The writer is sure that every one would be glad to hear his majesty's views on emigration, on imperial defense and on the navy.

Then there follows a sketch of the character of the Prince of Wales, by Miss Mary Spencer Warren. This lady, who speaks from first-hand knowledge, believes he has the making of a keen politician, and is unspoiled by a position that must be peculiarly trying for any boy.

In conjunction with the Empire magazine is published the second edition of "A Key to Empire." This is a complete guide for every kind of intending emigrant. Its pages will instruct him how to invest his money, or how to set forth that he may make money for himself.

Reginald Buckley advocates the study of Morris dancing and old country sports of every kind for the younger countries as a means of helping them to understand some of the traditions of the mother country. And in an article called "Scotland and the Empire" William Campbell tells the story of how he left Scotland for Canada in the comparatively old days when emigration was practically a new and untried thing.

All the articles, and there are many more than those mentioned above, are excellently illustrated, a portrait of Lord Strathcona being given in the month's gallery of "Men of Empire."

SAILOR PRINCE IS
LEARNING DUTIES
OF MIDSHIPMAN

(Special to the Monitor)
LONDON—H. M. S. Hindustan with the Prince of Wales on board joined the home fleet at Portland the day following her departure from Portsmouth. Visitors to Portland and Weymouth were most anxious to see something of the prince, but Captain Campbell had very wisely decided, it is understood, that his royal highness should not be put in charge of a boat for harbor duties until he has been serving for some time at sea. It was also decided that no general visitors should be allowed on board the Hindustan during her stay at Portland.

For the first month or two of his naval training the Prince of Wales is to be employed mainly in the engine room, and elsewhere on board, but he will very soon be put in command of small parties either on in-land, or stowing coal in the bunkers. The command of a coaling party is one of the most responsible tasks a midshipman can have.

BANK OF ENGLAND PRESENTS COLOR
TOUCH BUT IS HIVE OF BUSINESS

Visitor to Institution Views
the Rows Upon Rows of
Safes Filled With Coins or
Packages of Notes

COIN WEIGHERS SEEN

Other Interesting Rooms
Contain Wedges of Gold,
Presses for Bank Notes
And New Cancelled Paper

(Special to the Monitor)
LONDON—How that "Old Lady of Threadneedle Street," as the Bank of England is so often called, came to hold the position that she does today, is probably quite the oldest "chestnut" of financial tale spinners. Modern banking, to use this term in a comparative sense, had its rise in Italy, away back in the middle ages just about the time of Dante, when the Bank of St. George at Genoa, and other famous business houses at Florence, Lucca, and Siena, first transacted affairs of the kind. It was not long after this that the Bardi and Peruzzi opened establishments in London, and the well known Lombard street in consequence acquired its name.

Years later most banking done in England was confined to the hands of the goldsmiths, until finally in the reign of King William III, when funds were urgently required for the war, a loan was made by certain of these goldsmiths, who in return were incorporated as the Bank of England and granted the right to issue notes. This loan became part of the national debt, and from that date onwards the institution was recognized as the principal business house and bank of the British government.

Business Is Model

Those whose privilege it has been to enjoy but a peep behind the scenes at the bank cannot fail to leave its precincts bearing with them the impression that they have seen at least something of a model business, something too that was worth seeing and worth remembering.

Stand for five minutes in the treasury, surrounded by its rows and rows of safes, one of which is opened for the visitor to see; within it are arranged exactly 80 well filled canvas bags, each tightly packed with 1000 golden sovereigns. It is not a very difficult calculation to arrive at the conclusion that 12½ of these safes contain together £1,000,000 sterling, which is just what they do. A minute later yet another safe is opened and this time the contents prove to be notes. Two light packets of them are removed from their places, mere trifles as parcels go, and one is placed in either hand of the wondering stranger, who learns that he holds in his grasp £1,000,000 in bank notes.

Coins Are Weighed

Now leave the treasury behind, and passing along half a dozen corridors, up a few steps and down a few stairs or vice versa, and a room is reached in which quite a number of machines are seen working automatically. There are only one or two attendants in the room for these clever contrivances for weighing sovereigns seem for the most part to look after themselves.

On each machine, sliding gently and smoothly along a narrow channel, are lines of glittering coins. As each one arrives at the end of the incline it glides on to a tiny scale; for the fraction of a second it quivers as it were in hesitation, then with a sudden and decisive motion the golden piece is overturned to right or left as the case may be, correct in weight or incorrect as the scale has rightly judged it. Meantime the next coin is already in position and balanced up, then the next, and so the process continues. Weigh, weigh, weigh, is the song of these beautifully designed machines, and the bank can rest assured while they are in motion that every coin it issues is accurately up to weight.

Bullion Room Interests

One of the most interesting departments of the bank is the bullion room. Around stand a number of low trolleys and on them are heaped bars of silver and wedges of gold. These blocks of solid metal are no light weight, as the visitor soon finds out when trying to lift one. Each of the golden wedges values £1700, and in the room perhaps are some £3,500,000 worth.

A number of strongly made little wooden cases are ranged to one side. These have probably just arrived from over the sea, containing gold dust, or nuggets may be, from any of the gold mining centers of the world. Here too are bags of foreign coins awaiting exchange and transmission to their respective destinations, dollars and eagles from the United States, napoleons from France, 20-mark pieces from Germany.

Presses Are Busy

Upstairs are the printing presses preparing the bank notes, the postal orders and money orders for the British post-



(Photo specially taken for the Monitor)
Bank of England, "Old Lady of Threadneedle Street," in coronation garb

office, and even the notes for the government of India. Examine one of the latter and it proves to be a note for 10 rupees, and most surprising of all it is printed in as many as eight native dialects.

Downstairs, on the other hand, in the basement of the building, are stored the "paid" notes withdrawn from circulation. A note once returned into the hands of the bank is never re-issued, a fresh one replaces it, and the old one, after being carefully retained for a period of some five years, is finally destroyed.

Obviously therefore reams and reams of these cancelled notes must be stowed away during their time of retention, and the following statistics furnish at least an idea of the extent of the storage required by this single department of the bank alone. It has been said that on an average the stock of these notes accumulating in a period of five years is close on 91,000,000 in number, methodically

RUBBER AUCTION SHOWS
RATES FULLY MAINTAINED

(Special to the Monitor)
LONDON—According to the rubber auction report issued by Messrs. George White & Co., a somewhat smaller quantity than usual was advertised owing to the dock difficulties, samples from vessels having recently arrived not being delivered in time.

A good demand was experienced, quotations hardening somewhat as the day progressed, and rates ruling a fortnight ago were fully maintained, while in some cases prices showed a rise of 1d. to 2d. per pound. All parcels answering first latex standard were in request receiving especially good competition.

The best price of the day was given for pale crepe, viz. 5s. 7½d., though the fine qualities of sheet, biscuit, and crepe sold at comparatively equal rates. Smoked sheets showed no change in price from last sale, the top price of 5s. 6½d. being paid for Sheffield, while Tremelby, Sekong, and Malacca fetched 5s. 6d.; Linggi 5s. 5½d.; K. B. E. L. Bita, and Batu Caves 5s. 5½d.; A. S. R. Company, Vallombrosa, Rembia, Sungei Kapar, and Seaford 5s. 5½d.; and Borneo 5s. 5d. "F. A. Q." sheets and biscuits

OIL DEPOT PLAN
AT CAPE FAVORED

(Special to the Monitor)
CAPE TOWN, South Africa—In view of the fact that the provision of oil fuel for vessels in the future will be a necessity, it has been decided to make such alterations as may be expedient at Cape Town for providing a suitable storage for oil for bunkering purposes. It is fully expected that Cape Town will become an important liquid fuel bunkering port in the future, and the harbor authorities have therefore provided the necessary facilities for arranging for such a storage.

GERMAN SHIPS TO MANEUVER

(Special to the Monitor)
BERLIN—Admiral Holtzendorff will bring together three battleship squadrons, two divisions made up of cruiser scouts, six torpedo boat flotillas, a submarine flotilla, and the mine-searching divisions, with special ships of the autumn maneuvers. The first 12 submarines for the German navy are now ready for service.

packed away in 16,000 boxes, and the boxes if laid side by side it is estimated would extend to a length of three miles.

Size is Estimated

The notes themselves it has been said would form a band of paper measuring 11,000 miles from end to end, and represent in value, previous of course to their withdrawal, a sum of approximately £1,388,475,400. As for the total weight of the paper on which they are printed it has been calculated at 98 tons.

The quaint, rather formal looking square of garden in the very center of the building, surrounded by all this business, regularity of method, and accuracy of work, the military guard house, and the governor's office, not to speak of the old fashioned dress of the beadles at the entrances, afford some touches that add local color to what is certainly one of the most interesting institutions that the city of London has to show.

RUBBER AUCTION SHOWS
RATES FULLY MAINTAINED

realized up to 5s. 6d. which was paid for Ledbury; Madampe, Bila, Malacca and Kinran gaining 5s. 5½d., Weymouth and Pajam 5s. 5½d. and Jeram 5s. 5d.

Sheets below standard quality were fairly plentiful and made very good sales, the range of price being from 5s. 2d. down to 4s. 10d. Pale crepe, particularly parcels of superior quality, was strongly competed for, the top price being 5s. 7½d., which was given for Rubana, other sales including Matang at 5s. 7½d., Bila and United Serdang at 5s. 7d., Bandarapola at 5s. 6½d., Veraputiya at 5s. 6½d., Yam Seng at 5s. 6½d., Ulu Rantan and S. R. R. at 5s. 6d., Seaford at 5s. 5½d., Galphele at 5s. 5½d., Wavona at 5s. 5½d. and Rosehaugh at 5s. 5d.

Good brown crepes repeatedly sold close up to pale crepe, whereas the best price for smoked crepe was 5s. 3½d. which was given for Bukit Cheraka, other sales including Serawak at 5s. 2½d., Klangang at 4s. 11½d. and Linggi at 4s. 11d. There was only a small quantity of scrap included, the top price being 4s. 7½d. The next auction will commence today (Tuesday).

VEDRINES FLIES
800 MILES IN DAY

(Special to the Monitor)
PARIS—M. Vedrines has just accomplished a magnificent flight of 808 miles in one day. The flight was in the endeavor to win the Michelin cup, of which M. Lorian is at present the holder, having flown 530 miles. The competition closes on the last day of the year, Dec. 31, so that unless a still better flight is recorded, M. Vedrines will be declared the winner of the trophy which represents a value of £800 (\$4000).

POTATOES GIVE 28 TONS TO ACRE

(Special to the Monitor)
NAPIER, N. Z.—From a hundred-weight of "up-to-date" potatoes planted last season by H. M. Whatman of the Waimarama settlement, Hawkes Bay, a yield of 30 bags has been obtained, which is equal to 28 tons to the acre.

FRANCE AND DENMARK SIGN

(Special to the Monitor)
COPENHAGEN—The arbitration treaty between France and Denmark has been signed here by the Danish foreign minister and the French minister to Denmark.

AURORA LEAVES ON
TRIP TO ANTARCTIC
TAKING MONOPLANE

(Special to the Monitor)
LONDON—The Australasian Antarctic expedition ship Aurora has left Cardiff for Capetown on her way to Tasmania. The object of the expedition is to conduct investigations to determine the possibility of establishing a meteorological station and a whale fishery by the Australian government in the Antarctic regions. The crew, 27 in number, has been engaged for three years, but the expedition will consist of 50 persons.

Among those who are taking part in the exploration are Capt. J. K. Davis, in charge of the brigantine Aurora, who commanded the Nimrod on her homeward voyage; Frank Wild who served under Sir Ernest Shackleton; Lieut. Mimmis of the Royal Fusiliers; and Dr. Mertz, a Swiss scientist, who is also a well-known ski-jumper.

The Aurora like the Terra Nova and the Nimrod is a vessel of the Newfoundland sealing fleet, and is capable of steaming eight knots. She will land a party on Adelle land, which will be the main base; a second party will be landed 800 miles west, and a third party at Wilkes Termination island.

These landing parties will engage in surveying work between Cape Adare and Gauss Berg, or nearly a quarter of the way round the globe at that latitude. In this work it is hoped that they will be very much assisted by Lieutenant Watkins' R. E. P. monoplane, which will be able to negotiate difficult country and cross crevasses and fissures. The R. E. P. monoplane is the work of Messrs. Vickers & Co. and was chosen for the Antarctic expedition because of its general suitability to such work. In its recent trials at Brooklands the machine proved entirely satisfactory.

NEW GUN RUNNING
IS SUSPECTED BY
WAY OF PERSIA

(Special to the Monitor)
BOMBAY—Frequent mention has been made in the Monitor of the operations carried on by the British in the Persian gulf with the object of preventing a supply of modern firearms reaching the tribesmen inhabiting the mountainous region running along the north-west frontier of India. Now, however, a new source of supply seems to have been discovered, for a frontier correspondent of the Times of India reports that rifles from Herat are being sold in the tribal country beyond the border. If this is so the problem presented to the government of India is of a more complicated character, for it would appear that a new arms traffic has been started by way of the Caspian and northeast Persia. Further information will therefore be awaited with interest.

NEW PEACE PACT
WELL RECEIVED

(Special to the Monitor)
TOKYO, Japan—When the announcement of the conclusion of the arbitration treaty between the United States and Great Britain was first published in this country, the rumor gained ground, in some unaccountable way, that the Anglo-Japanese alliance had been broken off and was to be replaced by an arbitration treaty. The mistake was soon corrected. In the meantime, however, great indignation was expressed on all sides.

Since learning the actual facts of the case the arbitration treaty has been fully discussed by the newspapers and politicians. Objections are pointed out in but few of the newspapers, the majority recognizing in the conclusion of the treaty but a natural result of two great nations being the two great branches of the Anglo-Saxon race.

ZULULAND LINE
AND PORT PLANNED

(Special to the Monitor)
PIETERMARITZBURG, South Africa—A survey of Zululand has just been completed by Colonel Greene and Mr. McEwen, the railway commissioners. A new railway line for this county is under consideration, and it is thought probable that the new line will be a prolongation of the line in the Transvaal, known as the Springs extension, from Piet Relif and Vryheid.

It is believed that St. Lucia on the Zululand coast will be the terminus, especially as for some time it has been proposed to open up a new port at this point.

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CHINA'S NEW NAVY
WILL BE READY AT
END OF SEVEN YEARS

Eight Modern Battleships Will Be Built While Men and Materiel Are Being Made Ready for Service

COLLEGES PLANNED

(Special to the Monitor)
HONGKONG—It has finally been decided that the work of reorganizing the Chinese navy shall be spread over a period of seven years. During the first year, 1910-11, the warships already constructed are to be overhauled and made thoroughly serviceable, two small squadrons being organized at the same time, one for the north and one for the south.

Naval training colleges, schools of gunnery and of naval construction will also be established in the provinces of Chekiang, Fokien, Kiangsu and Hupei, in addition to which three small cruisers are to be constructed.

During the second year changes will be made in the active squadron, which will eventually consist of one cruiser, a despatch vessel, and several torpedo boats and destroyers. Additional small vessels will be ordered abroad and work will be commenced at those ports selected to be used as dockyards and naval bases.

The remaining five years will be devoted to the expansion of the material of the fleet and the training of the men. Eight first-class battleships will, it is expected, also be constructed during these five years, in addition to 20 cruisers and various other vessels, including torpedo boat destroyers. The Chinese fleet consists at present of six cruisers of between 2100 and 2900 tons and various small craft.

BOY WARRIORS
OF RUSSIA ARE
THANKED BY CZAR

(Special to the Monitor)
LONDON—The boy scouts of Russia were reviewed by his imperial majesty on the immense expanse known as Mars field. The evolutions of these mimic warriors, clad in scarlet, green, white and khaki uniforms, were watched with the utmost interest by huge crowds.

Six thousand boys marched past the Emperor, and as the sovereign rode down the lines, the boys, after the manner of Russian soldiers, cried: "We wish good health to your majesty."

Drills and gymnastic exercises were gone through, during which a football team kicked the ball among the imperial suite, while the bands of the different contingents played throughout this most entertaining review. One small soldier, a drummer, was said to be only five years old.

The Tsar, after thanking each detachment, expressed his gratitude to the officers and schoolmasters. It is said that Russia will soon have 200,000 boy soldiers.

BI-WEEKLY

The Monitor

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THE HOME FORUM

AS TO GIVING THE ROSE A NAME

SHAKESPEARE'S reassurance to rosi-fanciers, that their flower by any other name would smell as sweet, is perhaps responsible for the curious nomenclature which grows have run to. "The Honorable George Bancroft" is not an alluring name for a thing of fragrance and beauty, however it may connote the sterner virtues of the gentleman it honors. From "Sunburst" ("Climbing Bessie Johnson," (the tomboy!) the names range far and wide. "Rose d'Amour" is charmingly named, and "American Beauty" is a pride to us albeit some one says it is only a new name for a French rose, "Mme. Ferdinand Jaminet." "Grass aus Topf," "Hilawatha," "Coupe de Hebe," "General Washington," "Oriflamme de St. Louis," "Climbing Liberty" and "Aviator Bleriot," are all interesting names if some of them seemingly a trifle unpoetic for this most romantic of all the flowers; but such names as "John Hopper" and "Dr. Hogg" and Calhoun rose are plainly due to somebody's failure to sense the fitness of things.

A recent article lists the following invented names, as showing the difficulties of growers in describing the various roses more definitely than as above:

Warm salmon; carnation-pink; velvety-carmine; rose-carmine; pomegranate; carmine-pink; peach-coral; silvery-rose; nasturtium-red; moss-red; rosy-lilac; shaded violet; rosy-copper; reflex-carmine; brick; madder with silvery reflex; crimson-maroon; scarlet-vermillion; brownish; fiery; velvety-purple-red; cherry; gleaming.

Citron; golden orange; canary, lemon-chrome; orange; saffron-yellow; ochre;

orange-tinted saffron-yellow; Prussian yellow; reddish-gold; apricot; primrose; bronzy; sunset.

Silver-white; pure; velvet shaded with heliotrope; ivory; white overlaid with bluish; shaded-green; alabaster; creamy; porcelain margined with mauve; flesh-white; sulphur-white; nacre; splintered ice.

When We Crowned a King

The crowning of the British sovereign brings to mind the well-nigh forgotten fact that a coronation was held on this side of the Atlantic, on ground that now is within the state of Virginia. There with pomp and ceremony, a crown was placed on the brow of an individual, and he reigned as king. This was all in 1608, when Captain Newport returned to Virginia with relief for the suffering colonists. He brought with him a royal order to the Governor at Jamestown to crown Chief Powhatan. It was thought by this move to gain the savage warrior's friendship and bind him to the English throne. The order was obeyed to the letter, but it failed to have the desired effect. It is doubtful if the Indian knew what it was all about when he was called upon to go through the ceremony of coronation. When the moment for crowning came Powhatan refused to kneel to receive the crown, and to carry out the form as prescribed three Englishmen leaped on him and forced him to his knees and clapped the crown on him.—American Boy.

Without self-sacrifice, there can be no real friendship.—Goethe.

WINCHELSEA LIKE AMERICAN TOWNS

WINCHELSEA, Eng., is one of the most beautiful villages existing, and that without any great natural advantages to enhance its charm. Lovers of Winchelsea think its position the most attractive imaginable and indeed the view is lovely from the old gray wall with its massive entrances, the Land gate, the Sand gate and the Strand gate, looking out over the flowery meadows and reedy marshes. Though the very type of an ancient English village, redolent of the middle ages, Americans, fresh from the latest word in modern town-building, may yet feel something familiar in Winchelsea, be-



(Photo specially taken for the Monitor)
STRAND GATE LOOKING TO RYE



(Photo specially taken for the Monitor)
OLD COURTHOUSE, WINCHELSEA

cause it is built on a rectangular plan, and has wide, straight streets which can be seen easily from end to end. Old Winchelsea was swept away by the sea in a storm in 1287. After this Edward I. chose a safer site for the new town and he it was who laid out the streets of Winchelsea on a spacious, definite plan, instead of copying the narrow, winding alleys of most medieval cities. The little town had already begun to decline from its greatness (it is one of the two ancient Cinque ports) when Elizabeth visited it, and rested on its decadence. The sea was already reced-

ing and the town's power sank as it was left by the waves. Much reduced in power it remained an important parliamentary borough until 1832. Brougham, Wellington and Grey all stood for Winchelsea. It is still beautiful, though shorn of its former importance, and still showing the grandeur of the scale on which it was planned. Winchelsea boasts of having attracted such men as Turner, Thackeray, Ruskin and Millais to work in its midst and of having been immortalized by most of the artists who have visited it, by either pen or brush.

NEW YORK AS A DREAM CITY

THAT Joseph Pennell was a pupil of Whistler the observant will understand from the Pennell etchings of New York which last year raised much comment in the press. He has written of his impressions of the wonderful city, and part of his words are cited here:

There are its great bridges, filmy, delicate and lace-like by day; by night a pattern of stars that Hiroshige never

knew; there are its streets, which represent Florence glorified—its squares, more noble than those of Seville; its golden statues; its triumphal arches, making splendid frames for marvelous vistas; and all of it new—all of it done by living people whom you know. From some vantage points the city masses itself so wonderfully that, as Castaigne said: "It is not real, it's all a dream; we will wake up and find it a desert island." But it is real—yet all unreal—a dream city, yet a stone and steel reality. Artistically there are only a few of us who have touched it. It is so great and so wonderful that, artistically, it will not be discovered for centuries, and never worked out."

Archery in America

In England, archery, as a sport, may be traced back to Robin Hood's time, and as an agency of war, to a much earlier period, but it has only been established in America within recent years, says a writer in St. Nicholas. It has grown rapidly, however, and spread all over the country. Every year, in August, a national tournament is held; archers coming all the way from Seattle to Boston join in this reunion competition. For the last five years it has been held in Chicago, on the open green in front of the refectory in Washington Park. It lasts four days, at the end of which prizes and medals are awarded.

On the first day of the shoot, ropes are stretched to keep out the onlookers, policemen pace to and fro to prevent strangers from venturing near the targets, and yeomen string their bows and fill their quivers. As a bugle blows, an archer at each target rises, and, standing with bow in hand, nocks his arrow, and lets it fly. One of the prettiest sights is the flight-shooting on the last day, when each archer tries to see how far he can send an arrow.

Royalty Has a Taste of Flying

Some remarkable aeroplane flights were carried out at Eastchurch by naval aviators on British-made Short biplanes, carrying royal passengers, says the London Standard. Lieutenant Gregory took up her royal highness Princess Henry of Prussia. Lieutenant Longmore took up Princess Louise of Battenberg, and Lieutenant Gerard took up Miss Kerr, lady in waiting to Princess Louise. The machines used were those lent to the navy by Mr. Maclean. The aviators rose to a height of about 500 feet, and carried out flights of about 15 minutes' duration.

Everything good in a man thrives best when properly recognized.—Timothy Titcomb.

APPRECIATING GOOD

HE who appreciates most whatever is beautiful and good gets by far the most joy out of living. The capacity to receive and to make one's own, through appreciation, is assuredly one of God's good gifts. So much comes to us by way of observation, research, study, from what we see and hear and come in contact with; and to distinguish relative values, to be aware of the worth of all that is right and to esteem it properly, is to live intelligently and progressively and happily.

Many of us are keenly alive to the best in art, literature, sociology, ethics, economics; open-minded and progressive concerning all that is intellectually and morally uplifting. But are we ready to grasp and to value individual goodness in our friends and in our neighbors—yes, in those we may even call enemies? Nothing avails, in daily life, like downright goodness. Nothing satisfies like the integrity, the purity, the kindness, that enter so largely and even under trying conditions into human affairs. So the capacity to look for good, the understanding which can see it shining through perversity or ignorance or failure, the loving-kindness which can go in search of it and the generosity that can foster it—all these things that put together make what we call appreciation—are the stepping-stones toward the only real happiness any of us can find. If doubt arises concerning this matter of individual goodness being the one thing worth while, look for a moment at the supposition of art, literature, invention, business industries, home life and social life, without goodness. Picture these activities manipulated wholly by evil and decide if they could be or make other than the veritable hell that religionists have often talked about. Consider these same activities harnessed to the purposes of good, bent to the uses of virtue and truth and kindness and trustworthiness; contemplate them glorified by divine energies and governed by divine laws; understand them as opportunities for God's plans to be unfolded in men's lives. And then we can agree that only as human capacities lend themselves to the appearing of good have they any value at all; and only as we deepen in appreciation of good are we serving our fellows or letting them truly serve us.

How, we may ask, is one to value more keenly either individual or universal goodness? Experience, for one thing, generally brings us to it. Stung by evil we usually turn from it to something better, in our desires, if not at once in our immediate actions. And such is the law of God, who is the one altogether good, that any honest desire for good quickens our esteem for it, our recognition of it and eventually our performance of it. Then again, the right understanding of Christianity as it is coming to this generation helps us to understand what Christ Jesus meant when he said: "Why callest thou me good? there is none good but one, that is, God." Jesus separated human nature from the divine; showing that nothing human is really and divinely good and that whatever we can express that is divine is utterly good and the only good there is. When we, too, as his followers, can make this distinction we expect nothing from human nature, all from God. Then we are ready to make allowances for human failures; cease to criticize them, exploit them or wall about them. We learn, in fact, to forget them just as soon as they are reversed and corrected. Doing this, our vision naturally clears and the individual goodness which really prevails everywhere, because every man is in reality God's likeness, becomes more apparent to us. Because we love good and find our highest contentment in it we are constrained to go forth looking for it. Because we look for it it springs up to meet us as the blossom responds to the shower and the sunshine. And because God, divine Love, is the source of all good and the activity of all good it is exhaustless, imperishable, all-satisfying. So in knowing Him aright we find unbroken peace and comfort, for we learn to find His thoughts as they are

reflected and expressed throughout man and the universe.

Now in learning to look away from fallible mortals to the infallible divine Mind for all good a pitfall appears which earnest Christians try to avoid. It is the temptation to undervalue the individual effort toward goodness while breaking down dependence upon persons. Our habit has been to idolize and to idealize some persons, to disparage and to dislike others. The highest Christianity compels us to stop both these extremes; and in escaping the idolatry and in striving to get a right sense of values we sometimes cruelly forget to appreciate the clear shining of good in our fellow-men. Surely, because we are coming to depend less on persons and more on God, because we try less to please persons and more to please God, because Principle rather than personal caprice in ourselves or in others is more and more governing us, we need not and should not trample upon the rights or the affections of those about us, nor hold in contempt the wisdom and virtue embodied in another life. To look to God for all guidance, comfort, inspiration and then to grow in appreciation of the individual goodness of those fellow-workers who are also showing forth God, is to be a true Christian and to find not only the Fatherhood of God, but, as well, the brotherhood of man. No one who loves God first and obeys his law before all else need be afraid of loving and appreciating and being grateful for the men and women who are also striving for right. Indeed, to love God makes one a better lover of humanity, for only as we know and honor God and keep individual goodness paramount can we in any right way love each other. And to esteem properly individual righteousness while riding our thoughts of personal adoration and dependence is to be, truly, a well-poised Christian.

Great Display of Orchids

A fine show of orchids has been on view at the Horticultural Society's exhibition in Westminster, London. These flowers were marvelous in size, color and variety and were displayed in two great banks, the colors varying from the richest purples and crimsons to the palest yellows and whites. The size varied also from the tiniest of blooms to the very largest, some attaining proportions which were positively gigantic for an orchid. Perhaps among the most wonderful were the orange and crimson blossoms of the Disa Grandiflora, a wild flower, found on the top of Table Mountain, for which the owner received the culture commendation. Some fine new carnations and other plants were exhibited. One of great interest was the "Indian Shot" with a terra cotta flower, the seeds of which are so hard that it is said that the Indians can use them as shot.

More Silk Hosiery Worn

The increase in the use of silk hosiery has been very remarkable. During the past 10 years the number of pounds of silk and spun silk yarn used in manufacturing increased from 266,000 to 980,000, a gain of 268 per cent. The value of this material increased from \$947,000 to \$3,597,000, an advance of 280 per cent. Practically all the increase has occurred since 1904. As a result of this the quantity of raw wool used for hosiery decreased 61 per cent and the value of it fell 44 per cent.—The Haberdasher.

Truth remains true, the fault's in the prover.—Browning.

EDUCATION

WILLMOTT — Education is the apprenticeship of life.

Franklin — If a man empties his purse into his head no man can take it away from him. An investment in knowledge always pays the best interest.

Ruskin — Education, briefly, is leading the human mind . . . to what is right and best and to make what is best out of it, and these two objects are always obtainable together and by the same means. The training which makes men happiest in themselves also makes them most serviceable to others.

Channing — He is to be educated, not because he is to make shoes, nails or pins, but because he is a man.

Motionless Motor and Its Repairing

A well known yachtsman recently purchased a motor boat. The boat was delivered, but in spite of all he or his engineer could do the motor would not work.

He wrote to the makers of the engine, telling them of his trouble, but failed to get any satisfaction. This yachtsman also owns a fast racing boat. After waiting for what he considered a fair time he addressed the makers of the engine in this way:

"I have frequently written to you, calling your attention to the motor you sent to me, which will not work. I am in need of a moving for my racing yacht and unless I hear from you at once I shall throw the motor overboard and will have a sign placed on the buoy marking the spot, which will say: 'This is a S— motor. It makes the best mooring in the world, for it never moves.'"

The makers went to work on the motor the next day.—New York Sun.

CHILDREN'S DEPARTMENT

In the Woods

When I was in the dim woods I heard the sweetest sound! I think it was the baby flowers growing underground.

When I was in the dim woods I saw the loveliest sight! I saw a million little leaves reach upward to the light.

I looked high up between the leaves and saw the happy blue; I looked down and saw a bug that crawled an inch or two.

And all about, the air was full of little shining wings; And all the grasses stirred and swayed with little creature-things.

And while the sun was shining and everything was bright, I wondered how the dim woods would look when it was night.

The stillness would be very loud; you'd wish you were at home.

But God would light the darling stars and let the big moon come! —Helen Coale Crew in Little Folks.

Singing Frogs

In Japan there is a kind of frog celebrated for its sweet voice. He is called kajika, and the people pay as much as \$10 for a pair of these marsh musicians.—Raja Yoga Messenger.

Picture Puzzle



What kind of weather? ANSWER TO ENIGMA. One, B; two, ridge; three, Bridget. With E inserted, bride got.

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House Sold Out Twice in One Night

Possibly one of the most striking examples of enthusiasm and determination to overcome all obstacles in the way of having a great artist visit them has just been displayed by the little mountain town of Nelson, B. C. Hearing that Mme. Nordica would pass through their city en route from Spokane to Calgary, the local music lovers became deeply interested in getting the diva to stop off and give a concert in Nelson. The prospects for accomplishing this did not at first appear encouraging. The required guarantee was large and the theater was small, but these facts could not daunt western determination. If the theater, with every seat occupied at advanced prices, was even then too small to furnish the required guarantee, then they would fill it twice. The committee in charge made but one request of Frederic Shipman, the diva's manager, namely, that the customary interval in the middle of the program be extended to 15 minutes, the program otherwise to be the same as usual and they guaranteed to the rest. This being agreed to, the committee set to work and inside of two days the house was entirely sold out, but in a unique manner, over half of the seats having been sold twice. A large portion of the audience will remain during the entire program but many will remain for the first half only. The seats that are vacated during the interval will be immediately filled by holders of tickets for the second half at the same price. Though Nelson's beautiful little theater will seat but slightly over 600, nearly 1200 will be privileged to hear Nordica.—Musical Leader.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear."

EDITORIAL

Boston, Mass., Tuesday, August 22, 1911.

Competition or What?

RECENT decisions of the supreme court, yet more recent revelations of methods of high finance and arguments for federal control of business put forth by federal officials and by important figures in corporation circles, as well as the trend of opinion in Congress and in the press, all indicate that the Sherman law is to be debated henceforth with an intensity that is unprecedented. Business conditions are such as to lead many persons

to wish that all public discussion of methods of doing business might cease, and especially that legislatures would abstain from all law-making bearing on trade and transportation. The hope is not likely to be realized. A presidential election impends, involving far-reaching results to parties and to persons. Its outcome will be determined largely by the attitude of candidates toward issues which "business" would like to have fade away. The price of democracy, like that of all other forms of government, has to be paid sooner or later, and such a price is not always a low one.

Admitting, then, the futility of expecting that investigation is to cease or that the American electorate is to abstain from insisting on governmental probing and control of business, what is the best policy to urge? Obviously one of utmost candor and fairness. If there is to be more rather than less governmental control, if the era of competition has passed, as Messrs. Roosevelt, Wickersham, Gary and Perkins contend, or if it has not, as many of the leading captains of industry and most traders and manufacturers of the country still believe, then let the final decision be made only after fullest investigation. It may come through such an inclusive study of the situation as Congressman Littleton has urged on Congress as the result of his experience sitting on the House committee probing the steel trust; or it may come through the special committees of Congress. The only way out of the tangle is by more light from all sources. Heat there is in abundance. What is needed is illumination.

Gratifying is the announcement that in November the Senate committee on interstate and foreign commerce will begin hearings at which some of the witnesses will be representatives of the largest of the corporations. Their side of the case must be heard fairly, and their contention that international as well as national trade depends on permitted suppression of competition be weighed in the light of facts. Such a balanced type of investigation cannot be other than educational while under way. It can hardly fail to lead to sounder results in legislation.

NEXT week sixty-two additional students from China are due to arrive at San Francisco to enter American colleges and schools. All save three are to be supported with the income of the large indemnity fund which the United States returned to China following the extortion which Europe and America practised upon the Asiatic empire after the Boxer outbreak. Two hundred other Chinese youth are now in the country studying as beneficiaries of this same fund, and an equal number are paying their way from private incomes. So that approximately 500 of the picked youth of the awakened nation are getting their collegiate training in a republic and in institutions that are dominated by the Christian ethic. Add to these the large number of Chinese who graduated from colleges and universities in China administered by Americans and supported by American donors' gifts or from universities founded by the Chinese government but products of the administrative ability and pedagogic skill of Americans like Tenney and Martin, and it is clear that upon the life of "new China" the stamp of the United States is to be distinct and enduring.

This is evident from the success that earlier graduates from colleges and universities of the United States, who came here in the '80s, are now having in China as builders of railways, governors of provinces and advisers in foreign affairs. Had China not suddenly stopped that earlier stream of her best youth to America she might sooner have awakened to the necessity of modernizing her internal administration, her army and navy and her foreign affairs department. As it is, America, directly and indirectly, through educational influences, has had much to do with shaping the striking changes of the past five years; and the end is not yet.

Never was there a more strategic as well as just act than America's decision to give back to China the United States' share of the millions that were squeezed from her following the Boxer massacres. Together with similar honorable acts it has given the United States a moral influence at Peking that no other power appears to have, and it has intensified the desire of Chinese youth to get a first insight into occidental political and economic conditions and a first touch with foreign ideals of religion, marriage, education, philanthropy, from American teachers. The moral responsibilities which this invasion by Chinese youth of both sexes puts upon teachers, upon native students and upon citizens of academic towns, are onerous, but they are welcomed by all persons who accept living as a serious affair, set apart for exemplary service.

Pursuing the Hittites

SURPLUS wealth finds few worthier channels of expenditure than in support of efforts to increase knowledge of man's earliest achievements in collective and civilized modes of life carried on in Asia, the mother continent. Thanks to the generous support of European and American donors and to the intelligent exploration of savants during the past century, much is now known of races, dynasties, literatures and religions that were hidden

from view when archeology was without the support of western wealth, and when explorers' invasion of the lands where empires rose and fell was full of hazard on account of Moslem fanatics.

Of recent disclosures few have interested Biblical scholars more than the sidelights cast on the history of the Hittites, a non-Semitic people, resident in North Syria and southeastern Asia Minor for at least a thousand years, possibly up to 600 B. C. Referred to often in the literatures of Israel, Egypt and Assyria and leaving their own records in elaborate pictographs, it was not until the last

third of the nineteenth century that Biblical scholars, archeologists and students of Asiatic history began seriously to study evidence that even now is far from being deciphered, much of that already done being confessedly tentative in its rendering.

To Prof. A. H. Sayce of Oxford University, more than to any man, is due most of the light that now illuminates the chronicles of a people of considerable importance in their day, who controlled the great highways of communication between Asia and Europe and grew rich thereby. Naturally, therefore, the appeal now goes up from British patrons of the fine arts and archeological research, urging financing on a handsome scale of an exploring expedition to the land of the Hittites, where, under modernized, liberal Turkish rule, investigation can be pushed forward on a scale and with a certainty of reaping results not possible under the rule of Abdul Hamid II.

So far as the pictographs already discovered have been deciphered, they second the impression given by the Anatolian sculptures and other works of art, namely, that, while clever and effective for a time in both war and trade, the Hittites, whose daughters were sought in marriage by neighboring kings and whose sons bravely withstood the soldiers of Ramesses and the cohorts of Babylon, were not especially gifted contributors to the intellectual or esthetic life of the near east. They did enough to make it necessary hereafter to consider the Syrian as more of a factor in human history than hitherto he had been rated. After all, he played a minor role. But it is the part of prudence to be less dogmatic and prophetic. The spade may disclose proof which will raise the Hittite to a rank now not predictable with such evidence as is in hand.

Army Posts and Large Cities

It is reported from Washington that the war department has under advisement a proposal looking to the concentration of the regular army at large stations strategically situated for military purposes; in other words, it is understood that the department is considering seriously the abandonment of the small army posts and the creation of more large ones in the vicinity of populous cities. Sanction of Congress will be necessary to the carrying out of such a project. If the scheme of erecting barracks at various points capable of accommodating whole regiments goes through, the cost will be great. Moreover, the plan means the desertion of many posts for the establishment of which the government has expended large sums of money.

It is said in support of the plan that most of the commissioned officers would find accommodations within the city near which they were stationed, obviating the necessity of building extensive quarters for them on the military reservation. Whether this would be in the interest of economy is a question. Military officers in many instances find it difficult enough to make ends meet in the posts situated near small towns; the social exactions of city life would only add to the drain upon their incomes.

However, it is the enlisted man, rather than the officer, whose interests should first be considered here. It has been said that, while the vessels are at sea, the navy is a splendid school for young men who are in need of, or have a taste for, maritime training. The objectionable feature of the service lies in the liability of young men, often mere boys, to be thrown in contact with the worst element of the ports visited by the warships. When the ship is exchanged for the slum the school is anything but a good one. Enlisted men in the remote military posts are at least removed from the contaminating influences of the cities; it is doubtful if the morale of the regular army would be improved by bringing soldiers from the outlying posts and concentrating them in barracks convenient to populous cities.

Since it seems necessary for the present that the country shall have an army and a navy, it is desirable that the boys and young men who enter the service shall be protected from the temptations most likely to come in their way. For the sake of the uniform as well as the men, young fellows of whom the government assumes the guardianship should not be permitted, when absent from their companies or ships, to go without restraint in the cities. Some responsibility should be taken for them. The dignity of their employer should command respect for the uniform, but it will not do so until the employer takes a deeper interest in the welfare of those who wear it than it seems to take now. With the experience of the sailors in view, thoughtful observers will hardly take kindly to a proposal that threatens to turn the soldiers too freely on the city streets.

PROFESSOR PERCIVAL LOWELL believes that another canal has come into view on Mars, and he is going to study it from Flagstaff, Ariz. If he finds that his belief is well founded, will Flagstaff fall into line with San Diego and San Francisco in the matter of holding canal-opening expositions?

THE haste of Governor Dix of New York to get about the public's business has caused the police to check his automobile speeding. This seems, however, a matter that can be adjusted, even without arbitration. If the Governor starts to work earlier he will not need to be in so great a hurry.

NO CANDIDATE for the United States Senate can now legally spend more than \$10,000 on his campaign. There are many men qualified for the Senate who could not afford to spend one tenth of that sum in the hope of entering it.

IF a vast herd of seals has been discovered on a remote Arctic island, the interesting thing about it is that it is impossible for anything that man is looking for to find an island remote enough on which to hide itself.

IT is, nevertheless, a mistake to suppose that all male Americans are baseball enthusiasts. There were over 200 entries for the national lawn tennis tournament that is on in Newport this week.

MEXICO, having had the experience of an unlimited presidential tenure, now takes up the other extreme with General Reyes announcing that there should be no reelection of a President.

IT MUST be said in justice to the British railroad men that when they are at work they keep themselves quite busy attending to the needs and comforts of the public.

BY MAKING it easier for suitable men to enter the consular service the state department has learned that a more suitable list can be secured from which to choose.

THE proposition to deprive the President of his veto power is one that would have to stand the referendum.

Education for Living

Not so many years ago it was said by a prominent publicist of New York city that he could obtain for his son at Hampton Institute for Negroes and Indians a better education for living than could be had at any public or private school in the metropolis. The fact, of course, was that the Virginia institution which Gen. S. C. Armstrong made famous had worked out a curriculum, both vocational and cultural, which has since profoundly influenced not only southern but also northern educational theories. The fact that a New Yorker made this admission is recalled by a document, just at hand, issued by the bureau of education, Manila, which provides a similar comparison. It is the syllabus of the course of instruction on economic conditions in the Philippines given to Filipino high school seniors. Study of the document provokes the query whether seniors in Boston or New York high schools, or the freshmen of Yale or Harvard, are getting anything like as practical aid for living from their study of economics.

From facts open to their own investigation as to methods of creating wealth, raising crops, breeding animals, cutting and marketing timber, manufacturing goods, and marketing the same, whether among Negritos, Subanuns, Igorots or the Filipinos, lessons are drawn, comparisons with conditions in other lands made, and advice given as to betterment of Philippine conditions. The experiences of other oriental peoples in adjustment of traditional methods to modern conditions of living are cited. Every aid that governmental action, legislation, "expert" advice can give to resuscitation of waning industries and establishment of new ways of creating wealth is commented upon as full of ideas for the Filipinos. Reasons for past systems of land tenure, and causes for modification of the same, are furnished. The interrelations of agriculture, density of population and manufacturing and commerce are dwelt upon. In short, there are no phases of the economic evolution of community living which are not brought to the attention of pupils in a concrete way, by use of Philippine facts. Youths under this system are being prepared not only for broader and more solidly founded business careers. They are also being trained for intelligent citizenship as voters in municipal and assembly elections. This is the announced motive of the course.

Good Outlook in Mexico

RECENT intelligence from different points in Mexico likely to reflect the conditions prevailing in the republic is encouraging. Order has been reestablished, except in parts of the states of Puebla, Morelos and Guerrero. Even in these states, the more responsible residents are desirous of having it understood abroad that any disturbances are of a local and trivial character. In the state last named, it is asserted, those former revolutionists who

still carry arms, instead of being opposed to the provisional government, are really acting as guards for the protection of the mines against lawless characters. In Morales, of the 6000 men under arms during the recent uprising, only a remnant is left. The towns are garrisoned by troops friendly to the federal authority. In all other parts of the country, the men who served under Madero have been discharged and dispersed. Generally speaking, they are resuming their former peaceful occupations.

It would seem, from the surveys made of the situation, that Mexico has recovered in an extraordinarily short time from the effects of the revolution, and that disturbances even in the remote and more troublesome sections are not so serious as might reasonably be expected as a result of the disbanding of an insurrectionary army. Perhaps the most encouraging phase of the Mexican outlook is to be found in the anxiety of Mexicans to have it appear abroad that their country is tranquil. Time was, and that within half a century, when the Mexicans were not so sensitive on this point.

The change has been due to the world's general advancement; but, specifically, Mexico during the last forty years has developed international relationships which make the maintenance of stable government and good order vital to her prosperity. Hundreds of millions of foreign capital are invested in her banking, manufacturing, industrial and general business interests, and, as is the case with all nations dependent so largely upon outside capital, her reputation largely determines her credit.

Mexico must still pass through another great test. What will amount to her first really popular election of a chief magistrate is yet to be held. The manner in which she has carried herself through the recent revolution and the disposition of her people to settle to their legitimate occupations go far, however, toward assuring the outside world of her ability to meet the coming crisis.

THE Latin races seem not to have that capacity to endure criticism which is attained by Teutons. The tendency of their governors, when under fire of journalistic attack, is to silence the opposition by summary suppression of journal and writers. Justification of official conduct by prompt publicity as to the real facts or by patient waiting for time to disclose real motives of official action is not resorted to. It is much easier to issue an executive decree exiling the critic. Cuba now has a President who is formally and informally charged with venality on a large scale. Correspondents of European and American journals are free in their accusations, and so are a few Havana editors. The former it is not politic to touch. The latter President Gomez has just decided to get rid of by autocratic assertion of authority.

Yet conditions in Cuba now are such as to make it a peculiarly inopportune time for President Gomez to raise this issue of freedom of thought and speech. Such action can hardly fail to accentuate rather than to diminish distrust of him. With his interests in view, it seems to be bad tactics. From the public standpoint, it may be "the beginning of the end" of a career of self-seeking that has brought the island back to conditions forcing reemergence of talk of American intervention.

Cuba's crying need at the present time seems to be for a popular leader, disinterested, sagacious and sincerely bent on conserving insular independence and prosperity. The United States has no lust for territory or for further political responsibilities in the islands of the sea. She wants a self-controlled, prosperous, progressively minded and honestly administered neighbor. If Cubans have a man capable of disinterested leadership as President of the republic he may well be put in line to succeed President Gomez.

Cuba's Need